

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1970

Established 1887

27,075

Pope Rules Out Any Change In Clerical Celibacy Rule

VATICAN CITY, Feb. 1 (AP)—Pope Paul VI defended clerical celibacy today in some of the strongest terms he ever used on the subject.

He called it "a capital law of the church" and made clear that he would not hear of any change.

In a speech to the faithful in St. Peter's Square, the pope said that the church's weekly blessing of the altar was a reply in advance to any suggestion that the mandatory rule of celibacy be abolished.

The council, a representative body of priests and bishops, voted for married as well as celibate priests last year.

Change Ruled Out

The pope said bluntly: "To open it (celibacy) or put it in discussion cannot be done. It is added that to abandon it would mean a step back, a step back from the faithfulness of love and fidelity which our Latin church, after consummate experience and with immense courage and steady evangelism,



Pope Paul delivering his defense of priestly celibacy.

has imposed in its effort of severe selection and personal renewal of its priestly ministry, on which depends the vitality of all God's people."

The pope said that celibacy "is certainly a high and demanding standard, whose observance demands an irrevocable promise, a special charisma, that is to say, a superior and interior grace."

The pope added that by remaining celibate, priests were following in the footsteps of the disciples who abandoned everything to serve Christ. He said that the law enabled a priest to dedicate himself completely and exclusively with undivided heart to his ministry to the faithful and the Christian community.

'Supreme Witness'

The pope said this made celibacy "a supreme witness to the reign of God, a unique sign which testified to the value of faith, of hope, of love... [and] Christian perfection."

"We must conserve it and defend it," he said. "The pope asked Roman Catholics to pray for him and to pray that celibacy becomes better understood by both clergy and laity so that they both esteem and venerate it."

Soviet Bid On Berlin Expected

Bonn Says Reds Want '4' to Meet

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Feb. 1.—West Germany revealed today that the Soviet Union was about to propose a time and place for a Big Four meeting on Berlin.

West German spokesman Rudi von Weizsäcker made the announcement during a final press conference that ended two days of meetings between French President Georges Pompidou and German Chancellor Willy Brandt.

The final day's meetings were dominated by Berlin, and the French made a strong suggestion to the Soviet Union that if they wanted to get on with plans for a European security conference, they might begin with a gesture in Berlin.

Berlin Role Seen

Berlin could play an essential role in preparation for such a conference, French spokesman Leo Hamon said. He quoted Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann as saying that Berlin "could be a symbol of tension, but also a symbol of détente."

The two days of meetings under the friendship treaty of 1953 ended as euphorically as they had begun. "No outstanding differences on major problems," said a German spokesman. The Germans won French backing for their "opening to the East" and the French German understanding of their Mediterranean policy.

The Germans, despite what they refer to as their "traditional friendship with Israel," indicated that they were trying to improve relations with several Arab countries. Foreign Minister Walter Scheel thanked France for its good offices in representing West Germany with several Arab countries with which the Germans have no diplomatic relations.

Diplomatic sources last week had indicated that Russia had expressed interest in the latest Allied note on Berlin. According to Mr. von Weizsäcker yesterday, the Russian answer contained proposals for the time and place for a meeting will come in the next few days.

An Anecdote Is Told

The Germans used an anecdote to illustrate how good relations were between France and Germany. Yesterday, said Mr. von Weizsäcker, while Mr. Schell and Mr. Schumann were talking, Mr. Schell received a wire from Egon Bahr, the German special negotiator in Moscow.

Before he could even show it to his own chancellor, said Mr. von Weizsäcker, Mr. Schell showed the note to the French.

"These little details," said Mr. von Weizsäcker, "show to what extent the Franco-German cooperation is functioning perfectly."

The emphasis was on the "new" relationship, which was something closer and more "personal" than the former. Mr. Brandt and Mr. Pompidou were described as men who had known and liked each other for years while they were members of former governments.

Mr. Pompidou was quoted as saying that "everything is so different when we oppose each other, so much easier when we stand together."

French Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas said: "We were expecting a great deal from these conversations and we have not been disappointed, and that includes all domains without exception."

Mr. Brandt said: "I am completely in agreement with President Pompidou, who this morning described the meetings as frank, full of confidence and useful."

Mr. Brandt accomplished what he said yesterday on the ambassador.



AS IS CUSTOMARY—Nikolai Patolichev (left), Soviet foreign trade minister, and Karl Schiller, West German minister of economics, lift glasses in a toast to the German piping for Russian natural gas swap. With them, an interpreter.

Bonn, Moscow Sign Gas-for-Steel Deal

ESSEN, West Germany, Feb. 1.—The Soviet Union and West Germany today concluded what is believed to be the biggest post-war commercial package ever negotiated by Moscow with capitalist partners.

The deal, under which Russian natural gas will be shipped to Bavaria in return for German steel pipe, was promptly hailed by Economics Minister Karl Schiller as a "positive influence" on current political negotiations to improve ties between the two states.

One of Chancellor Willy Brandt's closest political advisers, Egon Bahr, is currently in Moscow trying to move discussions on a non-aggression treaty out of the preliminary stages and into full-scale negotiations.

Under the 20-year agreement signed in the glare of television floodlights at the Kaiserhof Hotel in this Ruhr industrial center, the Soviet Union will ship a minimum of \$63 million worth of natural gas to a delivery point on the Czech-

West German border, starting in July.

In return, German firms will send 1.2 million tons of steel pipe to Russia, adding some 1,500 miles of pipeline to the present Soviet network and stretching it to the rich new fields being developed in Siberia. Delivery is scheduled for completion by 1972.

To finance the deal, 17 German banks put together a low-interest credit of \$445 million, which can go higher.

West German firms will send 1.2 million tons of steel pipe to Russia, adding some 1,500 miles of pipeline to the present Soviet network and stretching it to the rich new fields being developed in Siberia. Delivery is scheduled for completion by 1972.

To finance the deal, 17 German banks put together a low-interest credit of \$445 million, which can go higher.

Syrians, Israelis in New Clash

Damascus Claims Downing 1 Plane

TEL AVIV, Feb. 1 (AP)—Israel and Syria locked in tank and artillery combat for two hours today and both sides claimed they inflicted heavy losses.

At the same time, Egyptian and Israeli warplanes roved over the Suez Canal on rival bombing missions.

A Syrian spokesman said aerial dogfights accompanied the fighting on the southern stretch of the occupied Golan Heights of Syria. He claimed one Israeli plane was shot down.

Syria also said that five tanks were wrecked and 30 Israeli soldiers were either killed or wounded in the fighting across the cease-fire line.

A Syrian Army spokesman conceded that three Syrian soldiers were killed, five wounded and one Syrian tank destroyed.

The Syrian communiqué failed to pin the blame for the eruption of today's flare-up, which climaxed what is considered here as the sharpest escalation of hostilities between the two countries since the 1967 Middle East war.

Ground Fire
Three Israeli observation posts and one anti-tank position were devastated by Syrian ground fire, a spokesman added.

However, a Tel Aviv spokesman denied that there was aerial fighting. "There happened to be an Israeli air patrol in the region, but it ran into no action whatsoever," he said.

"Israeli forces suffered no casualties or losses" in the fighting, he said. The spokesman said three Syrian tanks were destroyed and two outposts hit.

The fighting ended when United Nations cease-fire observers pressed a truce on the two sides, Syria said.

The Israelis said the Syrians opened fire first in the Rafid area, and accused them of having done so several times in the past 72 hours.

Meanwhile, Israeli reported its warplanes raided Egyptian military targets on the southern sector of the Suez Canal and on the northern Suez Gulf. The planes returned safely, a spokesman said.

Egyptian jets staged two bombing runs on Israeli forces on the Suez Canal, but the bombs fell harmlessly, the spokesman claimed.

Yesterday's conflict played on the ground, with the main actions reported in the Golan Heights and along the Suez Canal.

Both Cairo and Tel Aviv reported that Egyptian troops crossed the canal and attacked Israeli forces in the Ismailia sector.

A military spokesman in Cairo said the Egyptians destroyed several armored cars and "all the occupants of the Israeli position were killed."

He said the Israelis also suffered "heavy casualties" in an exchange of artillery fire along the canal during which three Egyptian civilians were wounded.

The Israeli military command said a force of ten to 20 Egyptians ambushed an Israeli motorized patrol in the Ismailia sector but was driven off. The command reported no damage or casualties, but said the Egyptians were seen pulling back to their own lines carrying wounded.

Tel Aviv said two Israeli soldiers were slightly wounded in the artillery battle.

An army spokesman in Damascus said Syrian tanks opened fire on an Israeli position in the Golan Heights early yesterday. He said there were no Syrian casualties and Israeli losses were unknown.

Court Orders a 10-Day Delay in 1st Big Rail Lockout in U.S.

By Frank C. Porter

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (WP)—A federal court order last night postponed for ten days the first nationwide railroad lockout in his-

less than four hours before carriers were due to shut down operations.

The ruling also ended a one-day strike by four shopcraft unions just the Union Pacific Railroad. The strike triggered the lockout.

The unions quickly sought an injunction barring the lockout, charging management with an attempt to "change this nation into a transportation crisis" in the hopes that Congress "will force this change on compulsory arbitration."

The unions filed a counter motion for an injunction against the Union Pacific strike.

In granting both, Judge John J. Sirica of the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, said he was not judging the merits of the case.

In the absence of the restraining order, he said, both sides and the public would suffer "irreparable harm."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

El Fatah Admits It Is Training Black Panthers

ALGIERS, Feb. 1 (AP)—A spokesman for El Fatah, the Palestine Arab guerrilla organization, said yesterday that it is giving combat training to a number of American Black Panthers, but categorically denied reports that this training includes terrorism and sabotage.

Abu Bassen, El Fatah's representative in Algiers, said: "I firmly deny that we are training Black Panthers in terrorism or sabotage. We are for the peoples' war against imperialism but disapprove of terror methods."

The statement followed an American broadcast report that the guerrilla organization was teaching Panthers terror tactics for use in the United States.

The statement followed an American broadcast report that the guerrilla organization was teaching Panthers terror tactics for use in the United States.

The statement followed an American broadcast report that the guerrilla organization was teaching Panthers terror tactics for use in the United States.

The statement followed an American broadcast report that the guerrilla organization was teaching Panthers terror tactics for use in the United States.

The statement followed an American broadcast report that the guerrilla organization was teaching Panthers terror tactics for use in the United States.

The statement followed an American broadcast report that the guerrilla organization was teaching Panthers terror tactics for use in the United States.

The statement followed an American broadcast report that the guerrilla organization was teaching Panthers terror tactics for use in the United States.

The statement followed an American broadcast report that the guerrilla organization was teaching Panthers terror tactics for use in the United States.

The statement followed an American broadcast report that the guerrilla organization was teaching Panthers terror tactics for use in the United States.

The statement followed an American broadcast report that the guerrilla organization was teaching Panthers terror tactics for use in the United States.

The statement followed an American broadcast report that the guerrilla organization was teaching Panthers terror tactics for use in the United States.

The statement followed an American broadcast report that the guerrilla organization was teaching Panthers terror tactics for use in the United States.

The statement followed an American broadcast report that the guerrilla organization was teaching Panthers terror tactics for use in the United States.

The statement followed an American broadcast report that the guerrilla organization was teaching Panthers terror tactics for use in the United States.

The statement followed an American broadcast report that the guerrilla organization was teaching Panthers terror tactics for use in the United States.

The statement followed an American broadcast report that the guerrilla organization was teaching Panthers terror tactics for use in the United States.

The statement followed an American broadcast report that the guerrilla organization was teaching Panthers terror tactics for use in the United States.

The statement followed an American broadcast report that the guerrilla organization was teaching Panthers terror tactics for use in the United States.

The statement followed an American broadcast report that the guerrilla organization was teaching Panthers terror tactics for use in the United States.

The statement followed an American broadcast report that the guerrilla organization was teaching Panthers terror tactics for use in the United States.

The statement followed an American broadcast report that the guerrilla organization was teaching Panthers terror tactics for use in the United States.

The statement followed an American broadcast report that the guerrilla organization was teaching Panthers terror tactics for use in the United States.

60 Priests, Nuns Jailed

A U.S. Adviser Is Expelled By Lagos Without Explanation

LAGOS, Feb. 1 (AP)—An adviser to President Nixon on Nigerian relief was expelled today by police who took him from his hotel to the airport. There was no public explanation of the action.

The adviser was Col. Eugene Dewey, representative in Lagos of Prof. Clarence Clyde Ferguson, Mr. Nixon's special envoy for Nigerian relief. Col. Dewey arrived several weeks ago and had made two trips to the Biafra area.

American diplomats who happened to be at the airport said Special Branch police officers accompanied Col. Dewey to the airport and made sure he bought a ticket on a Frankfurt-bound plane.

He was told that he was neither being deported nor declared persona non grata but simply that he must leave at once, the diplomats said.

U.S. Embassy spokesmen said they could find out nothing because it was Sunday.

Col. Dewey is an American Army officer and an expert in logistics. Mr. Ferguson was appointed almost a year ago to see what the American government could do on relief to both sides of the war.

Informal sources said Col. Dewey was awakened by a telephone call about 7 a.m. at his Lagos hotel and asked to come down on business. He answered and dressed but as soon as he emerged from the room, he was told to bring his gear for immediate departure.

Irish Envoy Contacted
LAGOS, Feb. 1.—The Nigerian government has been in touch with the Irish ambassador here over the question of 60 Catholic priests and nuns detained in eastern Nigeria, diplomatic sources said today.

They said a government official called yesterday on the ambassador.

Blast Rocks Troop Billet In Belfast

BELFAST, Feb. 1 (UPI)—Explosives blew a five-foot hole in a former Royal Ulster Constabulary station housing British troops tonight, a military spokesman said.

About 100 soldiers were housed in the four-story building when "some kind of bomb" was lobbed from a passing automobile shortly after 9 p.m., he said. One soldier on sentry duty outside the building received "a slight concussion" from the blast.

The building is located in the predominantly Protestant Shankill Road area of the city, just 200 yards from the densely populated Roman Catholic island of Unity Flats.

British troops immediately issued a full alert and sealed off the area with roadblocks. The military spokesman said all cars were being searched and unauthorized pedestrians refused entry into the area.

A crowd gathered shortly after the explosion, but it was quickly dispersed by police reinforcements, the spokesman said. Bomb disposal experts have been called in to identify the explosives.

Protestant groups have been massing at the bottom of Shankill Road for the last six nights, and on several occasions have attempted to storm Unity Flats.

Protest Meeting
Yesterday, the student-led People's Democracy Group held a protest meeting in Londonderry despite the government's temporary ban on public gatherings. They were guarded by British soldiers.

There was no violence, although the militant civil-rights group launched the soldiers.

The meeting in Guildhall Square—scene of frequent rallies in the past—attracted about 800 persons. It was held to protest the decision to storm Unity Flats.

In its statement, the secretariat denied using relief as "a Trojan horse" for furthering its religious aims.

Bishop Brian D. Usanga, Nigerian secretary-general of the secretariat, left here yesterday by road for Port Harcourt where he will try to contact the detained missionaries, a secretariat spokesman said.

A Big Change For a Small Area
VADUZ, Liechtenstein, Feb. 1 (UPI)—The opposition today succeeded in its battle for a change of power in the election of the new parliament for the principality of Liechtenstein.

After 43 years the Patriotic Union again became the strongest party in the Landtag by winning eight of the 15 seats. The Progressive Citizens party will be represented by only seven deputies in the legislature.

The Citizens party had held eight seats. Since 1938 both parties formed a government coalition in this tiny principality between Switzerland and Austria but the Patriotic Union still acted as opposition in parliament. In the elections today the Union won 2,007 votes against 1,979 for the Citizens party.

N.Y. Snubs French President, But D.C. Dusts Off Red Carpet

By Warren Unna

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (WP)—Although New York Mayor John V. Lindsay has announced he will snub Georges Pompidou when he arrives in March, Washington still intends to go all out for the president of France.

State Department officials said the complete show for a visiting head of state, including the White House white-tie dinner, long had been scheduled during his Feb. 24-25 stay here. There would be no change, they said.

In New York on Friday, however, Mayor Lindsay's office took the unusual step of issuing a statement declaring: "There have been no requests for an official welcome in New York for President Pompidou. There will not be an official welcome."

Further, the mayor has not responded to an invitation to attend a ball at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel sponsored by Franco-American societies.

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield said he and House Speaker John McCormack had agreed a month ago to invite Mr. Pompidou to address a joint session of Congress. "It's still going through, and I think it should go through," Sen. Mansfield, D. Mont., declared.

Prior Plan
He acknowledged that the joint-session plan had been worked out before Congress learned that Mr. Pompidou had contracted to sell Libya's new revolutionary government a large arms shipment, including some 100 Mirage jet fighter planes, but he anticipated no serious protests from members of Congress, not even from the New York legislators.

Rep. Bertram L. Podell, D. N.Y., whose Brooklyn constituency has many Jewish voters, said he had talked over the matter with Mr. Lindsay beforehand and interpreted the mayor's displeasure over the French-Libyan arms deal. Israel's (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

S. Held 27 Tests in 1969

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (WP)—United States apparently conducted at least twice as many underground atomic weapons tests as the Soviet Union did.

An annual report to Congress, Atomic Energy Commission, said that 27 "publicly announced" ground tests in 1969. During the same period, the AEC said it tested 13 seismic shocks in the United States that probably came from underground tests.

United States does not announce all its underground weapons tests, nor does it report all the Soviet tests. However, number of tests announced by other nations is understood to be more than three or four each

of the testing, the Montana Democrat said in an interview.

The last Senate debate over weapons-testing lasted two months. It ended Aug. 6 with the defeat of an amendment to block the first phase of the Nixon AEC proposal.

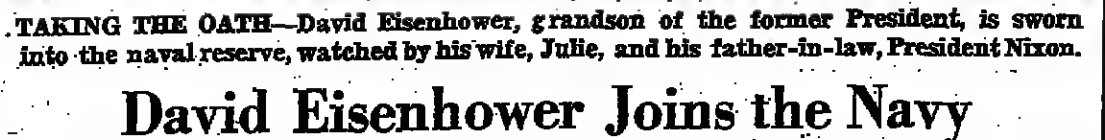
The proposal involves deployment of ABM missiles, radars and computers at two sites to defend U.S. offensive missile installations, and the purchase of land for test more.

Mr. Nixon said Friday night that he had decided the system should be expanded to provide a defense around U.S. population areas against a possible future attack by Communist China. The President said that Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird would announce the details within 30 days.

While Mr. Nixon said that such a defense would be "virtually infallible" against attack by a major nuclear power, Sen. Mansfield said that major questions remained unanswered about the vulnerability and reliability of the ABM system, which is known as Safeguard.

"The President has resurrected the Chinese threat which he said, about a year ago, I remember correctly, he 'couldn't buy,'" Sen. Mansfield said.

"If we go ahead with this huge (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



TAKING THE OATH—David Eisenhower, grandson of the former President, is sworn into the naval reserve, watched by his wife, Julie, and his father-in-law, President Nixon.

David Eisenhower Joins the Navy

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (WP)—David Eisenhower, grandson of a five-star general of the Army, broke with two generations of family tradition yesterday and joined the Navy Reserve for six years.

"I've got a couple of old uniforms you can use," President Nixon, a former naval officer, told his son-in-law at an informal White House induction ceremony.

David, the husband of Mr. Nixon's daughter Julie, is to report to officers' candidate school at Newport, R. I., in late summer or early fall after his graduation from Amherst College.

If he successfully completes the 18-week course, he will become an ensign in the Naval Reserve and be required to serve on active duty for three years.

The President and his daughter attended the swearing-in by Capt. Phil Green, deputy director of naval recruiting.

The Citizens party had held eight seats. Since 1938 both parties formed a government coalition in this tiny principality between Switzerland and Austria but the Patriotic Union still acted as opposition in parliament. In the elections today the Union won 2,007 votes against 1,979 for the Citizens party.

Mansfield Challenges Nixon on ABM Plans

(Continued from Page 1)
combination system, we had better realize that it will cost in the tens of billions of dollars—in my opinion well beyond \$150 billion," he said.

"The question is, where is the

money coming from? What does it do to our domestic problems? What will be the reaction in the Soviet Union? Will we become involved in another arms race?"

Sen. Mansfield also questioned what such a move would mean to the Strategic Arms Limitation

Talks under way with the Soviet Union.

"There will be many questions asked," Sen. Mansfield said. "There will be a great deal of debate."

He acknowledged that a major new defense debate could push back Congress's effort to handle its business and adjourn for the fall election campaign.

"If it's a question of the security of this nation," he said, "the Senate will go along—but the proof will have to be forthcoming."

In announcing his decision to delay the first phase of the Safeguard system, Mr. Nixon had said he would re-examine it annually and decide about later stages.

Sen. John C. Stennis, D., Miss., who is chairman of the Armed Services Committee, said that the Nixon decision would be sustained in Congress. "There'll be good reasons given for it," he said.

Sen. J. W. Fulbright, D., Ark., who is chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, said that Mr. Nixon was making "a great mistake," but conceded that the President would probably win.

Sen. Mansfield said he could not forecast the outcome of any new Senate test on the ABM issue.

Goldberg Unit for Measures To Sway U.S. Foreign Policy

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (WP)—Congress should create a joint committee on foreign policy which would consider a required annual presidential foreign-policy report, a panel of the United Nations Association of the United States proposed in a report made public today.

These were two recommendations of the group of private citizens headed by Arthur J. Goldberg, former Supreme Court justice, secretary of labor and ambassador to the UN.

The panel also proposed creation of a national polling commission, expanded coverage of foreign affairs by the communications media, with a greatly expanded tax-sup-

ported public television system, and appointment of a presidential commission on United States goals in the world community of the 1970s.

Mr. Goldberg told a news conference that the proposals were made in the light of the fact that "our society depends on the consent of the governed" and that there has been too much secrecy in the foreign-affairs field.

On the latter point he added that, as a former official, "I plead guilty."

These were the reasons advanced on the various recommendations:

● A joint committee, similar to the Joint Economic Committee, should be drawn from the Senate and House committees on foreign affairs, armed services and appropriations "to provide congressional counsel on U.S. foreign policy." It would have no legislative function and not impinge on the prerogatives of the standing committees.

The President's annual foreign-policy report would be required by law and be examined by the joint committee as in the current practice in the economic field. The group praised President Nixon for his forthcoming special foreign-policy report but said it should be regularly required by legislative action.

● A national polling commission should be created to supervise a federally financed but independently operated use of modern polling techniques to determine what the public knows and thinks about foreign-policy issues.

● Along with encouraging press, radio and television to step up coverage of foreign affairs and not to be intimidated by calls for "fairness" alone in reporting, public television should be permanently financed. Proposed was what is called a "dedicated" tax, one not dependent on TV sets, on a percentage of gross receipts of commercial TV or some other such formula.

● The goals commission would be the first examination since the Gaither report, in the Eisenhower era, of the premises of national power and international relations, the group said.

Vietnam Frustrations
While Mr. Goldberg did not want to link the proposals to frustrations over the Vietnam war, he noted resultant calls for a greater exercise of congressional authority and for finding ways to bring young people into the foreign-policy field.

Among the 26 panel members were Edward W. Barrett, former Columbia Journalism dean; retiring Dartmouth president John S. Dickey; radio commentator Edward P. Morgan; actor Gregory Peck; and John Charles Daly, former head of the Voice of America.

Instant Pollution Hits A Lake in Hungary

BUDAPEST, Feb. 1 (AP)—Some 15 tons of oil gushed into scenic Lake Balaton because workers cleaning a pipeline forgot to close a valve, the chief engineer of the Hungarian Water Board said yesterday.

Technical crews moved in to restrict the oil slick and experts said it did not appear that the oil would endanger fish life or tourist facilities in and around the 384-square-mile lake.

Outbreak of Flu Causes W. Berlin 'Funeral Crisis'

BERLIN, Feb. 1 (NYT)—The city of West Berlin is undergoing a "funeral crisis" as a result of an exceptionally cold and hard winter season that sent the death rate soaring. According to official estimates, it now takes up to three weeks before a funeral or a cremation can take place.

Coffins are stored at the city's two crematoriums, in greenhouses, at funeral parlors and various other halls.

Death figures were twice as high in January and in December than a year earlier, the steep rise being attributed to a flu epidemic and a wave of other severe infections of the upper respiratory tract.

The illnesses struck especially at the large number of old persons in the city, which is occasionally described as an "old-age home." Those 65 and older make up 21 percent of Berlin's population of 2.3 million.

Moroccan King Arrives in Paris On Private Visit

PARIS, Feb. 1 (UPI)—King Hassan II of Morocco arrived in Paris yesterday for a private visit aimed at demonstrating that improved relations between France and Morocco.

This was only the third trip the king has made to France since he ascended the throne in 1961. During his visit, he is scheduled to see President Georges Pompidou at least twice.

France-Moroccan relations fell off in 1965 with the kidnapping on a Paris street of Mehdi Ben Barka, a Moroccan opposition leader. Mr. Ben Barka was never seen again.

France withdrew its ambassador and charged officials in the Moroccan government with being involved. The Moroccan also withdrew their ambassador from Paris. Since President Pompidou took office, relations have steadily improved.

Oil-Rig Vessel Sinks

DARWIN, Feb. 1 (Reuters)—An oil-rig supply vessel sank last night in Bonaparte Gulf 160 miles southwest of Darwin. Nine men were

Explosion Rocks Quarters Of British Troops in Belfast

(Continued from Page 1)
sion of police commissioner Sir Arthur Young not to prosecute 16 policemen for alleged brutality during riots last August in the predominantly Catholic Bogside area.

A cold, biting rain kept the crowd down. Other reform groups, such as the Parliamentary Civil Rights Organization and the Traditional Nationalists, boycotted the protest called by the more militant socialist People's Democracy Group.

Olympic Militant On Berkeley Staff

BERKELEY, Calif., Feb. 1 (NYT)—Harry Edwards, who as a Negro militant tried to organize an Olympics boycott in 1968, was appointed Friday as an instructor in the sociology faculty at the University of California.

Mr. Edwards, 37, who will take his doctor-of-philosophy degree from Cornell University in June, was named an acting assistant professor of sociology effective July 1. Berkeley's chancellor, Dr. Roger W. Reynolds, said he twice interviewed Mr. Edwards and is convinced the new faculty member "will contribute strongly to the educational program" of the university.

Paradise in the Sun

ESTORIL

Splendid beaches, delightful scenery, festivals and flowers. Fine hotels, super seafood, gay casinos, roulette... a miraculous climate the year round. Let us tell you about it... Junta de Turismo, Estoril, Portugal.

Court Delays Rail Lockout

(Continued from Page 1)

Harm. In subsequent arguments to replace the restraining order, it is likely that both sides might prove the other violated the law, Judge Sirica said.

He made clear that the order halting the strike at the Union Pacific would apply equally to Western.

Shortly after the order, the unions ordered their members back to work at the Union Pacific.

In arguing the carriers' case, Attorney Francis M. Shea said he understood the Labor Department planned to seek some sort of legislation to end the dispute.

Mr. Sirica later called the statement "something of a misrepresentation."

48-Hour Delay Asked

A department spokesman acknowledged that such a move was under consideration earlier in the day when Under Secretary James D. Hodgson asked John P. Hiltz Jr., chief negotiator for management, for a 48-hour postponement of the lockout to give the government time to act. But the department was unaware at the time that there would be subsequent court action, he said. (Mr. Hiltz refused the request on grounds it would leave strike-bound Union Pacific unprotected.)

Later Mr. Hiltz told Mr. Hodgson that the carriers' attorney planned to tell the court of the plan to seek legislation from Congress. The spokesman said Mr. Hodgson cautioned against any such statement since it misrepresented the department's position in light of the pending court action.

Apparently Judge Sirica was unaware of the Labor Department's later position. He said the restraining order, "also gives Congress the opportunity to take whatever steps it may consider warranted."

If the administration does ask Congress to act, it will represent the first real retreat from its "hands-off" policy in labor disputes. Although Mr. Sirica has specifically kept open the option of federal intervention beyond regular mediation services, he has frequently claimed that collective bargaining and labor-management relations are best served by a minimum of governmental interference.

Talks to Resume

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (UPI)—Negotiations for the railroads and four shipyard unions agreed today to return to the bargaining table tomorrow in hopes of coming to terms on a new contract before expiration of the ten-day injunction. Rail service around the nation was reported normal today.

Seven Panthers Indicted in Raid In Which 2 Died

CHICAGO, Feb. 1 (NYT)—The seven Black Panthers who survived a pre-dawn police raid here in December have been indicted on charges of attempted murder.

During the raid, Fred Hampton, the Illinois chairman of the Black Panther party, and Mark Clark, a member of the party from Peoria, Ill., were shot to death by the police.

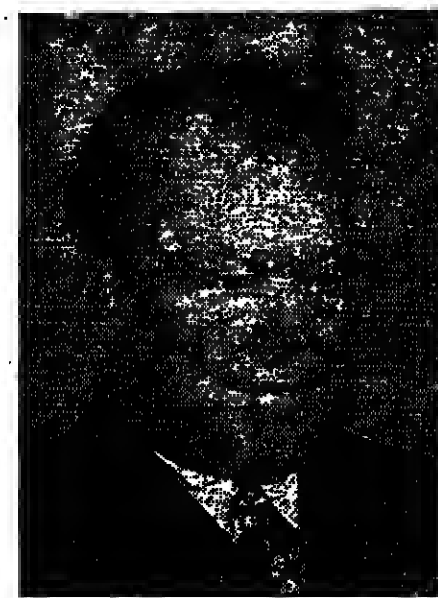
The police said that someone opened fire on them with a shotgun as they attempted to enter the small West Side apartment to serve a search warrant for an arms cache. A gunfight that lasted about ten minutes broke out, the police asserted. The Panthers have said that the police came in shooting and that Hampton was "murdered" in his bed.

N.Y. Trial Opening

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (AP)—Sixteen members of the Black Panther party go on trial tomorrow on charges of plotting to kill policemen and dynamite rail lines and major department stores here during last Easter's shopping season.

Three others indicted in the case are missing, two are in jail elsewhere and a 22d man accused jumped bail.

SALE OF HAUTE COUTURE MODELS WITH LABELS
Always from the latest collections
The Fashionable International
CABESSA 123 Rue La Boétie (Paris)
Ch. de Commerce, 82-84-86-88
(open every day, except Sundays)



Keynote
Chancellor Willy Brandt

By David Binder

BONN, Feb. 1 (NYT)—Chancellor Willy Brandt has marked his 100th day in office with a significant domestic-policy decision by his cabinet to liberalize West Germany's laws against political demonstrators.

At the same time he instructed the Justice Ministry on Thursday to draft an amnesty for more than 4,000 demonstrators—mostly youths—apprehended for crimes of violence during political protests in the last five years.

One of the chancellor's aides commented afterward that the decision had been made "to demonstrate that this is a liberal government."

Another current concession to the country's politically minded youth is the lowering of the voting age from 21 to 18.

Despite the hectic pace set in foreign policy—marked, for example, by Friday's visit to Paris—Mr. Brandt has repeatedly stated from the outset of his administration on Oct. 21 that he wants to be known as "a chancellor of domestic reform" and greater democratization of West German society.

Evidence of Polls

There is ample evidence from opinion polls that the West German public is more interested in the government's economic policies than in Mr. Brandt's efforts to improve relations with European Communist countries.

Consumer price rises of 3 percent, wage rises of 11 percent and a production growth rate reaching 10 percent are also the indicators by which Mr. Brandt's Social Democratic-Free Democratic coalition expects to be measured at the polls in state elections later this year.

Yet in a television debate Thursday, the chancellor manifested visible relief when the theme switched from his domestic problems to his favorite field, foreign policy.

Replying to a statement by the former chancellor, Kurt

Georg Kiesinger, that his domestic economic policies had been hectic, Mr. Brandt countered: "I don't think a government should shy away from saying, even in the first hundred days, that it has become wiser than it was at the beginning."

He cited as an example the need for budgetary measures to postpone fulfilling his election promise to double the amount of tax deductions from the incomes of wage earners.

The chancellor's remarks showed that he was pleased and confident about his administration and the way it had taken hold.

Calm and Stable

The outstanding characteristic of the German Federal Republic at this moment are stability and calm.

This is true of the economy, which, though still in an inflationary phase, faces a cooling-off period prompted by Finance Minister Axel Springer's decision last week to freeze budget expenditures in many areas until June. It is also true of the society as a whole.

There have been no marches on Bonn by economic groups, no wildcat strikes and no notable student demonstrations as in previous months and years.

Even Mr. Brandt's bitterest foes in the Christian Democratic Union opposition party and in the conservative press of Axel Springer have conceded in recent days that West Germany is socially calm and economically stable.

Mr. Brandt's budget freeze and the government's other inflation-curing moves have drawn the kind of praise from the business community that it used to give only to the most conservative economic policymakers.

The opposition has concentrated almost all its fire on Mr. Brandt's attempts to start "normalization" dialogues with the Russians, Poles and East Germans.

This is not to say that the Brandt administration has al-

Willy Brandt:

The First Hundred Days

ready solved any of West Germany's major problems. It has only just begun to sketch out reform programs in the key areas of education, public health and city planning. The anti-inflation measures have compelled it to postpone promised tax reductions on the one hand and generous construction plans on the other.

Nearly everyone concerned with education, for example, acknowledges that West Germany will need almost double its present college-university capacity of 300,000 students by the end of the decade.

The Brandt administration has raised the 1970 federal budget deficit on education and science by 25 percent to 100 billion marks in anticipation of future needs. But the budget freeze will delay construction of new universities. The same is true for hospital construction and other social projects.

Holidays Cited

Mr. Brandt has been telling newsmen that because of Christmas vacation and other German holidays since Oct. 31, it is unfair to judge him by his first 100 days.

But his press office has issued a six-page brochure documenting what his administration has accomplished in the fields of economic policy, education, social welfare, health, justice and foreign affairs.

It is a respectable list, but it does not reflect the larger and longer-range reform goals of the chancellor.

However, opinion polls show his Social Democratic party at least 6 percent ahead of the opposition conservative parties in popularity, which gives him and his Free Democratic partners ground for hope that their coalition will remain solid and last long.

Mr. Brandt himself, recently, turned 55; appears to be in a confident mood. He also appears to have been accepted in his new role by a majority of the 60 million West Germans.

Russia Rejects Protest on Berlin Harassment

By Ellen Lentz

BERLIN, Feb. 1 (NYT)—Russia today rejected as "untenable" Western Allied notes of protest over the Communist harassment of traffic on road routes linking Berlin with the West.

At the same time, the Soviet Union officially raised its claim to a share in four-power responsibility for West Berlin.

Britain, France and the United States, which hold supreme power in West Berlin, yesterday sent identical letters to the Soviet Embassy in East Berlin expressing their "concern over recent hin-

drances in civilian traffic" on the city's access routes to and from West Germany. The notes were taken across to East Berlin by allied liaison officials.

In a statement published by ADN, the official East German press service, a Soviet Embassy spokesman said the allied position was "unacceptable."

He added that Russian and East German actions in disrupting traffic were caused by "continuous provocations" by the West German authorities in West Berlin, such as the recent unlawful meetings of federal organs in the city.

The statement went on to say

that "based on the well-known fact of four-power responsibility for West Berlin, the Soviet side will in future react accordingly to attempts by Bonn authorities to extend their competence unlawfully to West Berlin which, as is well known, is a special political entity, independent of the Federal Republic of Germany."

The Soviet attitude was seen as raising new obstacles to allied and West German attempts to move toward an easing of tensions with the East in the center of Europe.

The statement and the seven-day road blockades during committee sessions of the Bonn Bundestag in Berlin, which ended last week, came as a challenge both to Allied rights in the city and to the special ties built up between the Bonn republic and the former German capital.

The Western Allies insist that under the London agreement of 1944 among the Soviet Union, Britain and the United States, and under later postwar arrangements, all of Berlin is under special four-power responsibility.

170 Soviet Planes

The new pilot-training school is to be at the Bon Stier airfield near the large naval base at Mers El

N.Y. Snubs French President, But D.C. Dusts Off Red Carpet

(Continued from Page 1)

Friends fear that the French planes will soon be diverted to Egypt to be used against Israel.

"I do not think it is fitting that our great city pay homage to a foreign president who displayed such contempt for world peace," Rep. Rodell declared.

State Department officials acknowledged that they were "surprised" by Mr. Lindsay's action, but contemplated no move to persuade the mayor to change his mind.

'Our Differences'
At his press conference Friday night, President Nixon declared that French-American relations had improved through "better consultation and discussion with regard to our differences. And those differences exist primarily in two areas—our policies toward the Middle East and our policies toward NATO."

The President made it clear that he and Mr. Pompidou will be discussing when they sit down together.

In 1967, New York Mayor Robert Wagner barred any official welcome for Saudi Arabia's King Saud. Mayor Lindsay took a similar action in 1968 during a visit by Saudi's successor, King Faisal, despite an appeal to him from Secretary of State Dean Rusk.



SAUDI ARABIANS IN JORDAN—Prince Sultan bin Abdul Aziz al Saud, Saudi Arabian minister of defense and aviation, inspecting Saudi troops near the Dead Sea.

France Setting Up School For Jet Pilots in Algeria

By A. D. Home

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (WP)—France, moving to broaden its role in North Africa in the wake of the sale of more than 100 Mirage and jet trainers to Libya, now is setting up a pilot-training school in Algeria.

The training agreement is seen here as a French move to break the Soviet Union's near-monopoly as a source of military supplies to Algeria. The decision to sell Mirage jet fighters to Libya was explained similarly by French officials as a move to forestall that nation's turning to Soviet sources.

The arrival of a mission from France's Defense Institute was reported from Algiers in a broadcast Friday by Richard C. Holtelet of Columbia Broadcasting System. The mission's role, Mr. Holtelet reported, included the establishment of the school to train Algerian Air Force pilots on 36 Fouga Magister jet trainers bought from France last year.

At least 30 Fouga Magisters are included in the big French-Libyan deal as part of a program to train Mirage pilots for Libya. It is not yet known whether Algeria, whose air force now flies mainly Soviet Mig-17s, will now buy a fleet of Mirages.

Independent Line
Analysts here believe, however, that Algeria's President Houari Boumedienne has been anxious to end his nation's exclusive dependence on Soviet arms, in line with his proclaimed goal of an independent Mediterranean policy.

Most recently, in an interview in January with the French newspaper Le Monde, Mr. Boumedienne called for the removal of all bases and fleets of nations which do not border on the Mediterranean. This policy would exclude both the Soviet and American military while allowing France to remain prominent in its former North African colonies.

Algeria, which won its independence from France in 1962 after a bitter eight-year war, has continued close commercial and trading relations with France.

"There is no reason to separate the military sphere from the whole of [Algerian-French] cooperation," Mr. Boumedienne told Le Monde. "We have turned the page."

Even after independence, French military assistance to Algeria never was totally cut off. Groups of Algerian officers have continued to come to France for training courses, much as the United States trains officers from around the world.

The new pilot-training school is to be at the Bon Stier airfield near the large naval base at Mers El

Kahr, west of Oran. According to the London-based Institute for Strategic Studies, Algeria's force has about 140 MIG fighters and 30 Ilyushin-38 light bombers. Estimates of the number of technicians in the country, both economic and military, have run from 2,000 to 3,000.

However, no major Soviet-African agreement has been reached since a trade pact covering oil and wine in the summer of 1968. There has been no high diplomatic interchange since President Nikolai Podgorniy, Algeria's Foreign Minister Abde Bouteflika exchanged visits last year.

Greeks Train 112 Libyans As Jet Pilots

ATHENS, Feb. 1 (NYT)—Officials said yesterday that Libyans were being trained at Greek Air Force Academy about 120 Libyan pilots graduated from the school over last four years, with experience piloting jets.

Both Libyan Embassy sources and Greek sources emphasized that agreement for the training Libyans dated from 1963. It also included the Greek 3d Cadet School.

The Royal Hellenic Air Force trains its cadets mainly in A-199-built T-45 jet fighters. So here reported that although Mirage jets that Libya is buying from France are now being trained in the T-45s should the Libyan pilots a solid ground for learning to handle new fighters.

Seven Libyan air cadets ended the Libyan Embassy in a last September when King Idris arrived in Greece after he had been deposed in a military d'état.

Support for Coup
They declared that they backed the coup, pulled down King's portrait and defaced reading "Embassy of the King of Libya." They refused to

until the then ambassador to disassociate himself from monarchy and declare his allegiance to the new authority.

Relations between Greece and Libya have been strained since Athens authorities decided to deny to Palestinians with a passport travel documents and regular passports.

The ban followed the Greek child in a grenade on the Athens office of an Israeli airline.

Libya was the only Arab to react sharply to the ban, ending similar measures holders of Greek passports.

Earlier this month, the 14 ordered several Greek fishing out of their waters although had Libyan licenses to op-

WEATHER

| AMSTERDAM | 3-7 | Sunny |
|------------|-------|---------------|
| ANKARA | 9-12 | Clear |
| ATHENS | 12-17 | Very clear |
| BELGRADE | 5-10 | Clear |
| BELMONT | 5-10 | Clear |
| BELGRADE | 5-10 | Clear |
| BERLIN | 4-10 | Partly cloudy |
| BUDAPEST | 1-10 | Partly cloudy |
| CADIZ | 18-20 | Partly cloudy |
| CASABLANCA | 17-20 | Partly cloudy |
| COPENHAGEN | 4-10 | Partly cloudy |
| COSTA RICA | 18-20 | Partly cloudy |
| DUBLIN | 4-10 | Partly cloudy |
| EDINBURGH | 4-10 | Partly cloudy |
| FLORENCE | 4-10 | Partly cloudy |
| GENOVA | 4-10 | Partly cloudy |
| HELSINKI | 4-10 | Partly cloudy |
| ISTANBUL | 4-10 | Partly cloudy |
| LAS PALMAS | 18-20 | Partly cloudy |
| LONDON | 18-20 | Partly cloudy |
| LUXEMBOURG | 4-10 | Partly cloudy |
| MILAN | 4-10 | Partly cloudy |
| MONTREAL | 4-10 | Partly cloudy |
| MOSCOW | 4-10 | Partly cloudy |
| MUNICH | 4-10 | Partly cloudy |
| NEW YORK | 4-10 | Partly cloudy |
| NICE | 18-20 | Partly cloudy |
| PARIS | 4-10 | Partly cloudy |
| PRAGUE | 4-10 | Partly cloudy |
| ROME | 18-20 | Partly cloudy |
| STOCKHOLM | 4-10 | Partly cloudy |
| TOKYO | 18-20 | Partly cloudy |
| TEL AVIV | 18-20 | Partly cloudy |
| ZURICH | 4-10 | Partly cloudy |

In Senate Staff Report

Optimism on GI Pullout Challenged

Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (UPI)—The outlook for full-scale withdrawal from Vietnam was seriously questioned in a Senate staff study report said, the potential for a conflict rests on the base that might topple the government.

The NSC staff, directed by Henry A. Kissinger, the President's national security adviser, currently is making its own on-site study of the state of the war. Its objective, with greater resources, is similar: to check the validity of progress claims in the "Vietnamization" of the war. The official assessment is "cautious optimism."

There is general agreement, Mr. Kissinger said, that the report, as official accounts show,

and an 18-page public report. In the latter, they concluded that: "The assumptions regarding the present situation in Vietnam and the expected course of development in that country, on which U.S. policy is apparently based, seem to rest on far more ambiguous, confusing, and contradictory evidence than pronouncements from Washington and Saigon indicate."

The NSC staff, directed by Henry A. Kissinger, the President's national security adviser, currently is making its own on-site study of the state of the war. Its objective, with greater resources, is similar: to check the validity of progress claims in the "Vietnamization" of the war. The official assessment is "cautious optimism."

There is general agreement, Mr. Kissinger said, that the report, as official accounts show,

that there has been "progress" in the conduct of the war and in the "Vietnamization" programs, which they cited. What they questioned is how firm a base it provides to assure success. American policy, they said, appears inextricably linked to the placement of U.S. troops by South Vietnamese troops, or Vietnamization. "The stability and cohesiveness of the government headed by President Nguyen Van Thieu, and the expectation that the enemy can and will do nothing to inhibit Vietnamization or disrupt the Thieu government's stability."

None of these three links may fall, they said, if "present U.S. objectives in Vietnam are to be realized." But the prospects for success of "any one" of these three factors, "much less all three, must be regarded as, at best, uncertain," they said.

U.S. May Evacuate Laotians In Face of Expected Red Push

By Henry Kamm

VIENTIANE, Laos, Feb. 1 (UPI)—The United States is planning evacuation of thousands of Laotians from the Plain des Jarres in the south-east, and were well on the way to turning the area into a livable place.

Now they will once more join the homeless of a war, which, according to the government, number 800,000, more than a fifth of the total population.

No decision on this major population move has been made by the United States government, but the United States is preparing air transport to the expectation that such a decision is forthcoming.

The fighting, with rightist and neutralist troops on one side and the Pathet Lao and North Vietnamese on the other, broke out in 1963 when a three-way coalition collapsed.

The expected offensive is causing concern to the government of Premier Souvanna Phouma as well as to the United States, which sustains the Laotian military effort.

The defense of the plain is largely in the hands of the clandestine army of Meo mountain tribesmen, commanded by Gen. Vang Pao, the most effective fighting force on the government's side. It is feared that a battle for the plain, which is in Meo country, may prove costly to Gen. Pao's forces.

Military forces estimate that 15,000 enemy troops, mainly North Vietnamese regulars, are in position in an area running from the north to the east of the plain against about a third as many government troops.

Another cause for concern is that the government forces may be unable to contain the enemy troops, that they would attempt an attack on the nerve center of the Pathet Lao army at Long Cheng, about 15 miles southwest of the Plain des Jarres.

While few experts believe that the Communist forces could cross the rugged, jungle-covered mountains between the Plain des Jarres and Long Cheng in sufficient force to hold the Meo centers, there is concern that a raid in force strong enough to destroy the installations and drive off the Americans and the Meos at headquarters is possible.

Brother Says LBJ May Run Again

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (AP)—

an Houston Johnson says he believes his brother Lyndon will run again for the presidency.

"I know, at this time, it doesn't sound probable, but I know my brother if I know anyone," said the former President's younger brother, Fred.

"If you politics is in his blood, he's going to run for some effective office, and I believe it will be the presidency," said Sam Johnson, who said he did not talk with his brother a year. "You can say we are temporarily estranged."

He said his prediction in a copy-typed interview published in Parade magazine.

Let the war in Vietnam go off, he said. "Then let Lyndon make 20 or 30 appearances on TV, and in no time at all he can change his image."

Taiwan to Get 34 F-100A Jets from U.S. Besides 20 F-104s

SEHINGTON, Feb. 1 (UPI)—

Republic of China is getting 34 F-100A jets from the United States to modernize its air force, Pentagon said yesterday.

F-100, a fighter-bomber back 16 years, will complete the 20 F-104 interceptors also to Taiwan.

Pentagon said the F-100A program preceded the flap in 1968 over the request to spend \$5.5 million to buy Chiang Kai-shek a squadron of modern fighters.

The deal with the blessing of the Secretary of Defense, Gen. James H. Doolittle, the F-100 money finally was part of the military assistance program appropriation earlier month.

conditioned nor for whom they were intended.

While the F-100A could be used to bomb the Chinese mainland, it could not penetrate very far without refueling in mid-air. Also, the F-100 is inferior to the MIG-21 in air-to-air combat.

The State Department, trying to show the U.S.-Communist China relationship, may have approved the F-100A deal because of the limitations of the jet.

Many State Department officials opposed the F-100A proposition and were upset that the initiative was taken in the House of Representatives rather than in the Nixon administration's military assistance bill.

Probably There Are More Phones Than People in Washington, D.C.

By Robert J. Samuelson

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (UPI)—Washington soon may become the world's first major city with more telephones than people.

In fact, it may already be.

There were 894,043 phones here on Jan. 1, 1969, which, according to the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., produces a ratio of 96.1 phones to every 100 persons.

AT & T figured a population of 850,000, but that may be high. No one really knows how many people now live in the city. The Metropolitan Council of Governments gives 825,000 as of last July. The Census Bureau says 802,000 in July, 1968, and 798,000 in July, 1969.

By Jan. 1, 1970, the phone count had risen to 899,336.

None of the world's other large cities has even approached this mark. In New York, where there are more telephones than any other place, the phone-to-person ratio was only 70.8 at the beginning of 1969.

Foreign cities drop even lower. Some examples: Paris, 57.5; London, 41.2; Tokyo, 34.2 and Mexico City, 8.8.

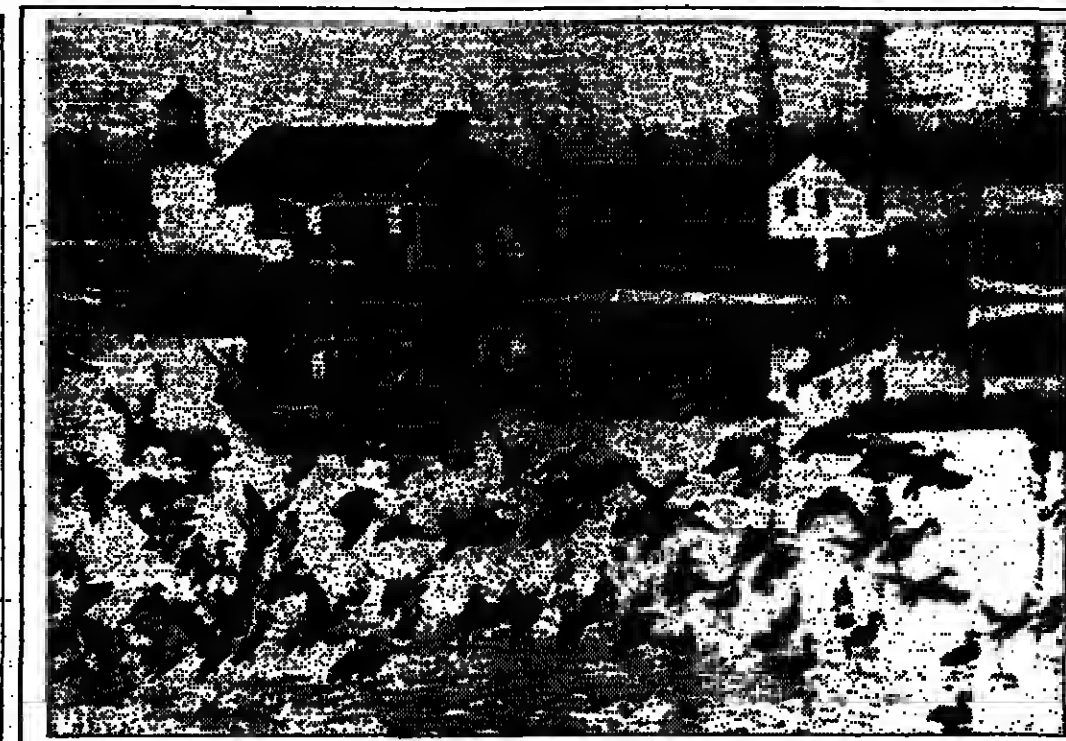
In the United States, the sole contenders to Washington's distinction are White Plains, N. Y. (87.5), and Southfield, Mich. (86.9).

The U.S. average is 64.02.

What makes Washington the aberration that it is? The answer to this question, like most, appears to be the government.

"We are more or less an office town," says a spokesman for the phone company. "You find a higher percentage of workers with phones on their desks. In an industrial city, you have only supervisors with phones."

In addition, a high percentage of homes have more extra extensions than normal. Of the 894,043 phones on Jan. 1, 1969, 431,137 of them were residential—and, of those, 169,429 represented extensions.



TAKEOFF—Wild mallard ducks taking off from the partly frozen Mystic River at Mystic, Conn., where residents have begun feeding the starvation-faced birds.

Justice Warns in Book

Revolution May Be Answer For U.S. Poor, Douglas Says

By Israel Shenker

NEW YORK, (UPI)—Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas warns in a new book that revolution may be the only honorable alternative to oppression by the American Establishment.

In "Points of Rebellion," a 97-page volume scheduled for publication by Random House on Feb. 19, the justice says:

"George III was the symbol against which our founders made a revolution now considered bright and glorious. We must realize that today's Establishment is the new George III. Whether it will continue to adhere to its tactics, we do not know. If it does, the redress, honored in tradition, is also revolution."

The justice acknowledges that violence has no constitutional sanction. "But where grievances pile high and most of the elected spokesmen represent the Establishment," he writes, "violence may be the only effective response."

Whether the revolution proves violent depends on how wise the Establishment is, the justice writes. "If, with its stockpile of arms, it resolves to suppress the dissenters, America will face, I fear, an awful ordeal."

Many Targets

Arguing in the book for a radical "restructuring" of the 51-year-old justice attacks numerous targets: The Pentagon, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Central Intelligence Agency, former President Harry S. Truman and Lyndon B. Johnson, government and corporate bureaucracy, racist practices by police, employers and educators. Justice Douglas has long been the foremost court defender of

interpretation favoring citizens' rights, using his own technical virtuosity for social ends. This often leads him to dissent, especially when colleagues might favor what President Nixon calls "strict construction."

"The modern day dissenters and protesters are functioning as the loyal opposition functions in England," Justice Douglas declares in his book.

Free Men

And yet, he pursues, "powers that be faintly echo Adolf Hitler," who said (1932): "The streets of our country are in turmoil. The universities are filled with students rebelling and rioting... We need law and order."

"American protesters need not be submissive," Justice Douglas writes. "A speaker who resists arrest is acting as a free man. The police do not have carte blanche to interfere with his freedom."

Justice Douglas laments electronic surveillance and wiretapping. "The FBI and the CIA are the most notorious offenders," he writes, "but lesser lights also participate. Every phone in every federal or state agency is suspect. Every conference room is assumed to be bugged. Every embassy phone is an open transmitter. Certain hotels in Washington have all rooms wired for sound and even contain two-way mirrors, so that the occupants can be taped or filmed."

Invoking against elaborate security procedures, regulating employment, and promising that dissent to militarism will not be stifled, he charges that "the Pentagon has a fantastic budget that enables it to dream of putting down the much-needed revolutions which will arise in Peru, in the Philippines, and in other benighted countries."

The justice asks: "Where is the force that will restrain the Pentagon?"

"At the international level we have become virtually paranoid," he writes. "Indeed, a black silence of fear possesses the nation and is causing us to jettison some of our libertarian traditions. 'Truman nurtured that fear. Johnson promoted it, preaching the doctrine that the people of the world want what we have and, unless suppressed, will take it from us.'"

What concerns Justice Douglas is how to get "even a thin slice of the farm benefits that go to the rich into the lunch boxes of the poor."

"How does one give HRW, and its state counterparts, humane approach which would rob from the bureaucrats their ability to discriminate against an illegitimate child or to conduct night raids without the search warrants needed before even a poor man's home may be entered by the police?" the justice asks.

Favoring the rich, America's tax laws have helped create "the upside-down welfare state," he maintains.

Justice Douglas added: "Railroads, airlines, shipping, these are all subsidized, and those companies' doors are not kicked down by the police at night."

He charges that Americans "honor the folklore of the corporation state, respect its desires, and wait to the measure of its thinking." The techniques of the corporation state "are to produce climates of conformity that make any competing idea practically un-American."

Plainly sympathetic with student unrest, he urges adults to display adult unrest.

People for Shriver Push His Candidacy

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 1 (AP)—

Officers of a "People for Shriver Committee" registered Friday with the state administrator of election laws in support of Sargent Shriver, U.S. ambassador to France, for governor of Maryland.

John Thomas Cochran, of Bethesda, said the group would begin fund-raising activities soon and would open a campaign to try to persuade Mr. Shriver to run for the Democratic nomination.

The ambassador has said he does not plan at this time to seek the nomination, but has not closed the door to such a possibility.

View of U.S. On Chemical War Defined

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (UPI)—The Nixon administration has adopted a new definition of chemical warfare that would permit use of agents "whose effects are not lasting."

The definition, issued by the Pentagon in response to a query from the Washington Post and approved by the National Security Council, is likely to be contested in the Senate next month and at the Geneva disarmament conference in March.

Under the Nixon administration definition, the way the United States is using tear gas and herbicides in Vietnam does not amount to chemical warfare.

Old Definition Dropped

But there is no attempt in the definition to perpetuate the Kennedy administration contention that American troops use chemicals in Vietnam to protect innocent civilians, not to gain military advantage.

Chemical warfare, as newly defined by the Defense Department, "the employment of chemical agents which result in prolonged incapacitation or death in contrast to the temporary nature of riot control agents (CS) whose effects are not lasting and dissipate quickly."

President Nixon, in issuing his chemical and biological warfare policy statement last November, said that the type of tear gas the United States uses in Vietnam is not banned under the Geneva protocol designed to prevent chemical and biological warfare.

The President promised to send the protocol to the Senate, a move expected next month. Before the protocol is voted on by the Senate, the administration's definition of chemical warfare and his interpretation of the protocol will be debated.

The United Nations vote last September showed the United States stands pretty much alone in the world in its interpretation of the protocol. By a vote of 80 to 3—with only Australia and Portugal joining the United States—the UN General Assembly approved a Swedish resolution interpreting the protocol as banning the use of tear gas and defoliants in war.

Several arms control leaders contend the way the United States is using CS—a powerful type of tear gas and herbicides in Vietnam amounts to chemical warfare.

They argue that unless this Vietnam precedent is disavowed by the American government, there will no longer be a freer trade for keeping most nations of the world from resorting to chemical warfare. The counter-argument is that the chemical agents save American lives in Vietnam and thus cannot be abandoned right now. CS is packed into bombs, artillery shells and hand grenades.

Conn. Judge Sees Son Plead Guilty To Drug Charge

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 1

(UPI)—A circuit court judge, who once ordered the arrest of a group of Connecticut parents for serving liquor to teen-agers at parties in their homes, watched Friday as his own son pleaded guilty to a heroin charge.

Judge Rodney S. Nelson stood next to his son, Rodney Jr., as the 18-year-old was given a two-year suspended sentence for possession of 17 packets of heroin. He was arrested last May 14 in Bridgeport.

Judge Nelson gained national attention in 1964 when he ordered 13 prominent citizens of Darien arrested on charges of serving liquor to minors following the death of a 17-year-old girl in an auto accident.

The accident occurred after the girl and the 18-year-old driver of the car attended two house parties where the liquor was served.

Italy Living Costs Rise

ROME, Feb. 1 (Reuters)—

The cost of living in Italy was seven percent higher in December 1969, according to statistics published here today.

Obituaries

Sergei J. Denham Dies at 73; Was Director of Ballet Russe

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (NYT)—

Sergei J. Denham, director of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo from 1938 until the mid-1960s, died Friday in St. Clare's Hospital. Mr. Denham, 73, was struck by a bus here Thursday.

Although the Ballet Russe became inactive here in 1962-63, Mr. Denham continued as manager of the Ballet Foundation. Earlier he had been an executive in the Bankers Trust Co., with an unusual dream for a banker.

"My dream," he said in 1945, "was to eliminate private ownership from the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo and to make it the property of a cultural and educational trust with no commercial interest to guide it. I am happy to say that that plan has been carried through."

Mr. Denham, who was born in Moscow, studied at the University of Moscow. He was interested in the impact of ballet from the first performance his parents took him to see.

After the Russian revolution in 1917, he became treasurer of Adm. Alexander V. Kolchak's short-lived government, which fought the Bolsheviks in Siberia. Mr. Denham made his way from Shanghai to the United States in 1921.

Joining Bankers Trust, he was sent to be the representative in Central Europe. He was later stationed in Vienna, Paris and London, keeping up his interest in ballet and developing friendships with artists.

After Leonide Massine split with Col. W. de Basil in the Ballet Russe, Massine, René Blum and an American corporation headed by Julius Fleischmann, with Mr. Denham as vice-president, formed the new Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo. The dancers included Alicia Markova, Serge Lifar and Nathalie Kravtchenko.

The company appeared at the New York City Center and the Metropolitan Opera House and conducted annual tours. Dancers included Alexandra Danilova, Misa Sliavskaya, Igor Youskevitch, Andrei Egilevsky and Frederic Franklin.

Mr. Denham organized the Ballet Russe School in 1954, taking over the Sirochoda-Yuriev School and retaining Maria Sirochoda as head of the faculty.

Alabama Bid By Democrats Woos Blacks

By Jon Nordheimer

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 1 (UPI)—Liberal Democrats opened the state's party leadership to blacks yesterday for the first time this century and in passing handed over former Gov. George C. Wallace an unusual political defeat inside Alabama.

In a showdown between Democrats loyal to the national party and those who had aligned themselves with Mr. Wallace's political fortunes, the liberals were able to restructure the internal machinery of the state Democratic executive committee, the body that controls the party and party patronage.

The liberals also pushed through a "statement of principles" that was seen as an effort to seek rapprochement with Alabama blacks who have been moving away from the state's party leadership in the past years.

The struggle for control of the executive committee had been expected as a test between Mr. Wallace and Gov. Albert P. Brewer. They are expected to be opponents for the party's nomination for governor in the May primary.

New Primary Rules

Revising of the executive committee could enable the liberals to set new rules for the primary, which could have a bearing on its outcome. The party regulars would welcome Mr. Brewer's re-election because it would end the interference effects of Mr. Wallace's status as a nonoffice holder who is also the single most powerful politician in the state.

By putting together a coalition of white party loyalists with a big anti-Wallace black vote in the primary, the strategists could deny the former governor an opportunity to reestablish a political base in Alabama to conduct his forays into national politics.

The new rules enlarge the executive committee from 73 members to 111. All except five are to be elected in the primary this spring.

The new districts proposed will give greater representation to urban areas, where Mr. Wallace does not enjoy quite the strength that he has in the countryside, and will create new districts in Negro neighborhoods—possibly as many as 25. This would virtually insure the election of black committee members.

CAB Orders 6.35% Rollback In Most Domestic Air Fares

By Robert Lindsey

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (UPI)—The Civil Aeronautics Board ordered a 6.35 percent rollback in most domestic air fares Friday after the nation's largest domestic airlines rejected a new fare-setting plan proposed by the federal agency.

The loss of revenue to the airlines as a result of the fare decrease is expected to approach \$1 million a day.

The airlines affected by the rollback are American, Continental, Delta, Eastern, National, Northeast, Northwest, Trans World and United.

Last September the CAB authorized the airlines to increase fares an average of 6.35 percent after the industry had complained of falling earnings.

Had Given Warning

But at the time, the CAB said that it would rescind the increase on Feb. 1 unless, by then, the industry had developed a plan to divide fares when a passenger bought a single ticket for travel on a major trunk airline and a smaller connecting line.

For example, a passenger who buys a single ticket from Albany to San Francisco might fly from Albany to New York on Mohawk Airlines, then to San Francisco on United Air Lines. The controversy is how the total fare would be divided between the two airlines.

The CAB said that such joint fares should be less than the sum of the connecting fares and ordered the airlines to develop formulas that would produce the lower fares as well as provide for the sharing between different lines.

The 11 carriers that comprise the "trunk" or long distance, airline industry, have turned down a variety of possible formulas to share revenues with the nine smaller short-haul "local service" airlines. The CAB has also rejected several formulas submitted by the larger airlines.

The rollback applies only to fares on the trunk airlines' routes. The

Blast Scare in Atlanta

ATLANTA, Feb. 1 (UPI)—

Several gallons of gasoline leaked today, forcing officials to cut off all power in a half-mile-square area for several hours to prevent an explosion.

Several flights were canceled Friday night in advance of the walkout. When the ground workers struck at midnight last Saturday flights were called off. National Airlines last month averaged 19,000 passengers a day.

Strike Hits National

MIAMI, Feb. 1 (UPI)—

Some 3,300 ground workers struck National Airlines yesterday after contract negotiations in Washington broke down.

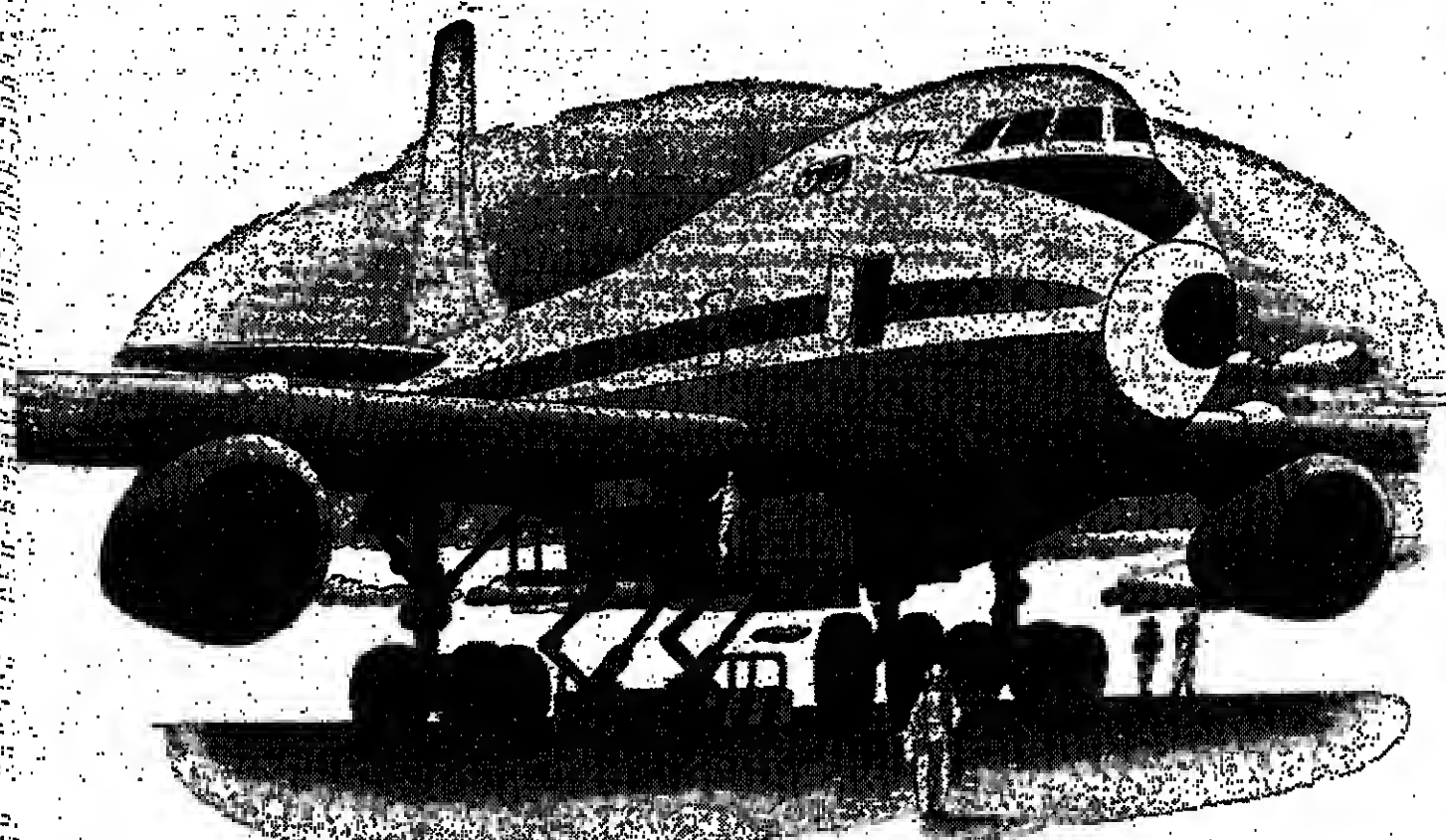
Several flights were canceled Friday night in advance of the walkout. When the ground workers struck at midnight last Saturday flights were called off. National Airlines last month averaged 19,000 passengers a day.

Diamond for you

Now buy a Diamond at better than wholesale prices from a first source from located at the Diamond center of the world's finest quality Diamonds at tremendous savings to you. Buy a Diamond for someone you love, gifts, or personal use. Write for free brochure or visit:

INTERNATIONAL DIAMOND SALES
diamond houses
5000 W. 10th Avenue
Denver, Colorado 80202
tel: 319-9311
ALL DIAMONDS ARE GUARANTEED

TWA's 747: It's a lot more than a great big Boeing.



The 747 is a magnificent aircraft.

In spite of its size, it gets off the ground faster, flies faster, and has quieter engines than conventional jets.

It is guided by the same type of navigational system that brought the Apollo Spacecraft to the moon.

And it lands as softly as a bird on a branch.

Even though it is capable of carrying 500 passengers, TWA's version will carry only 342, less than any other major transatlantic airline.

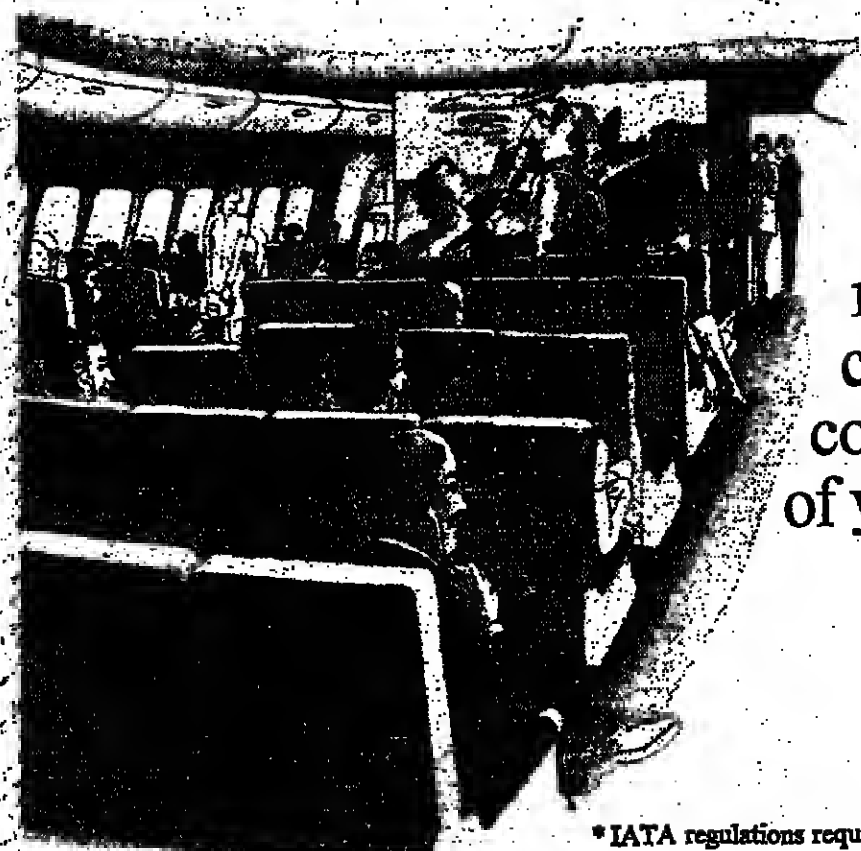
This means that TWA passengers will have more room.

There are six kitchens offering passengers a choice of main courses.

Five theaters will play two different films during the flight* On a wide screen and in color.

The seats are roomier, and a special cushioning device conforms to the curve of your back.

In first class, there



* IATA regulations require a nominal charge for this.

is a spiral staircase leading to a luxurious observation lounge and stand-up bar.

But the beautiful thing about the TWA 747 is what happens when you land in New York.

TWA is the only airline that has built a 747 terminal that is really ready for international passengers.

It's called Flight Wing One and it's part of the Saarinen-designed TWA Flight Center already recognized as one of the architectural jewels of this century.

The planes will taxi right up to the terminal. Hydraulic powered jetways will take you right from the cabin into Flight Wing one.

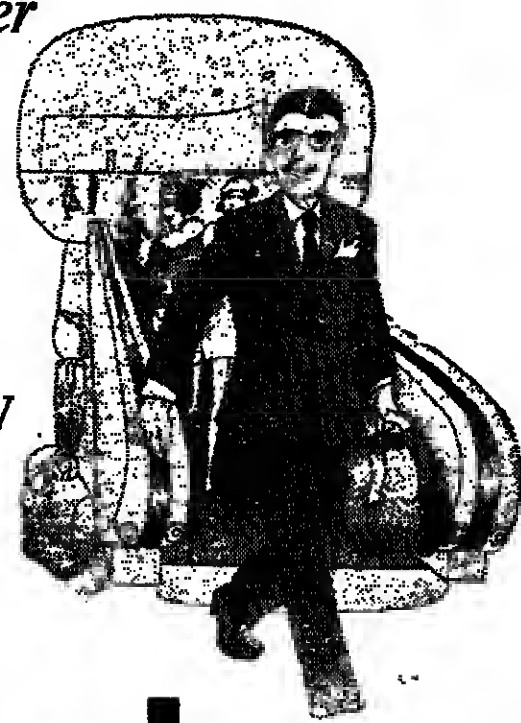
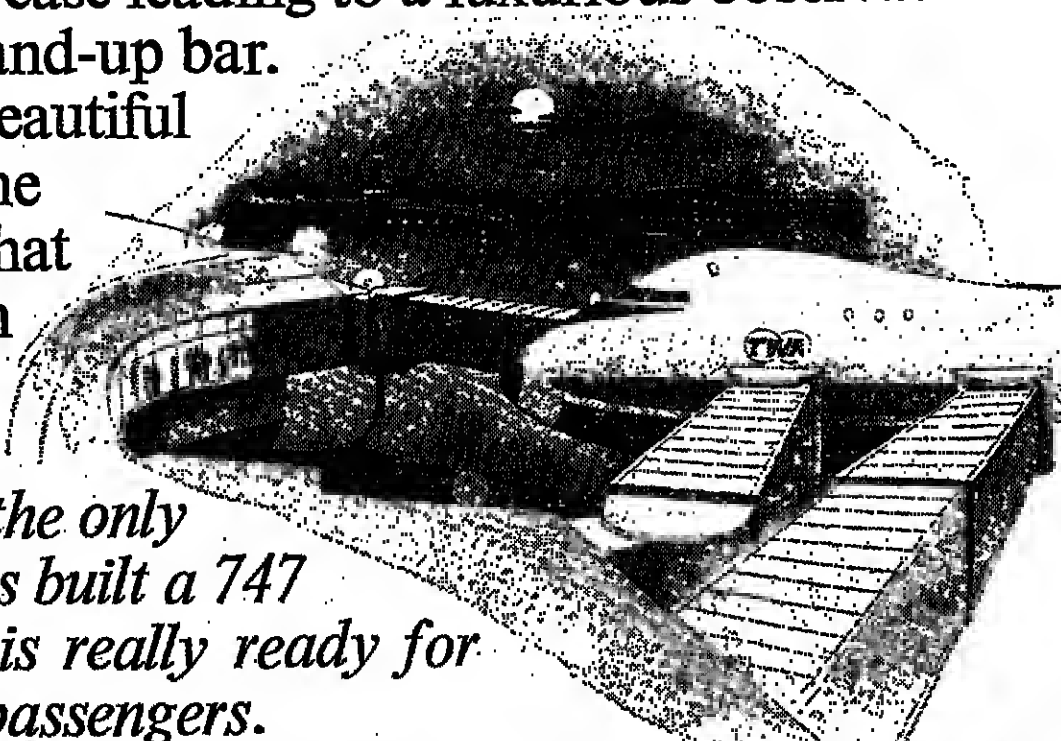
And because we have our own Customs facilities, you will be able to avoid the crush at the International Arrivals Building where every other

international airline must deposit its passengers.

A moving sidewalk will take you from our customs area to our main terminal.

And all of this is part of every TWA 747 flight to New York.

You'll have to agree: that's a lot of plane.



This is America: This is TWA.

Call a Travel Agent. He can make things easy for you.

The Basic Economic Issue

The Economic Report of the President is a remarkably explicit and useful document. It discloses the strategy of the Nixon administration for checking inflation and avoiding a serious recession in the coming year. It describes a rather shallow valley of unemployment that the economy must cross in the next two years. It looks across to the other side of that valley, where it sees a promised land of 4.3 percent growth, 3.8 percent unemployment, and negligible inflation.

Even on the other side of the valley, however, the report indicates resources are going to be limited, and the nation will have to make hard choices if there is to be any fundamental reordering of national priorities. In a nutshell, it says resources are already spoken for. There is not going to be any big fiscal dividend to be used for public programs beyond those for which the President has already spoken. People can have more government programs only if they are willing to give up some private consumption or housing or business investment.

But on this side of the valley, life still has its turbulence and disorder. In the first year of the Nixon administration, inflation accelerated. Interest rates reached their highest levels since the Civil War and housing construction plummeted. Labor productivity, which had been rising steadily for a decade, turned downward. Major collective bargaining agreements averaged 8.2 percent higher and unit labor costs increased 7 percent, the sharpest jump since 1951. Profits declined and the stock market sank. The growth in real national output stopped.

One major fault in the position of the President is that he disowns any responsibility for this combination of events. The inflation was the consequence of the preceding five years of mismanagement by the opposition party, he insists. Certainly it is true that Mr. Nixon inherited an inflationary economy. But the new administration committed errors of its own.

The President's declaration that he would not intervene in wage and price decisions—reiterated in Friday's press conference—undoubtedly contributed to the acceleration of inflation. Ideology makes it difficult to reverse this position on jawboning or wage-

price guideposts. But the Council of Economic Advisers acknowledges "government has a considerable influence on conditions of demand and supply and consequently on prices in particular markets" and that government should try to correct "malfunctions" in particular markets.

The administration was too hasty in committing itself to tax reduction last year. It has now sought to correct its fiscal errors by producing a very tight budget—the expenditure of \$200.8 billion will mean a rise of only \$3 billion over the preceding year. But the projected budget surplus of \$1.3 billion does not appear to measure up to the President's own objective of achieving a surplus large enough to permit an early easing of monetary restraint. His economic advisers have cautioned that the rate of monetary expansion is particularly difficult to determine because of uncertainty about the adjustment of the economy to lower demand.

The word gradualism has disappeared from the lexicon of the Nixon administration. But the attack on inflation described in this report will be gradual. In fact, the projected rise in the prices of all goods included in the gross national product is forecast to be 4.3 percent in 1970—only fractionally lower than the rise of 4.7 percent in 1969.

For the long run, the first Nixon Economic Report is outstanding in sharply raising the question of where the resources will come from if future public needs are to be served. The Nixon administration has thrown down a challenge to its opponents to come out for higher taxes to pay for any new programs they propose.

This is fair enough. There will not be resources to deal with important public needs unless the people of this country are willing to raise the necessary taxes and to get rid of wasteful military or civilian government programs. The President's Economic Report deserves credit for focusing public attention on the basic issue. It may succeed in its objective of raising the level of public debate. But the President has an additional responsibility to propose and promote the hard choices that must be made if this issue is to be resolved in the broad public interest.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Behind the Veil in Prague

The resignation of Premier Cernik, once a hero of Prague's liberal "spring" and later—after the Soviet occupation—a reluctant adjuster to its fall, moves Czechoslovakia yet closer to the condition of "normalization" that is the Soviet goal. His replacement, Mr. Strougal, was Interior Minister (head cop) in the discredited Novotny regime and has devoted himself more recently to attacking Dubcek liberals. Yet the change has its subtleties. Behind a veil, Communist party chief Husak continues his tough, deft effort to tread the line between popular desires and pressures. Even as Strougal moved "up" to the premiership, for instance, Husak maneuvered him out of his most power-laden party positions. As premier, moreover, he has the thankless responsibility for running the economy. Cernik's failure at the task gave his foes their opening to do him in.

In the single area of Czechoslovak public life which permits of some relief, former party leader Alexander Dubcek has cleared

the hurdle of conservative opposition and made it safely to Turkey as his country's ambassador. Mr. Husak managed this move courageously. Its significance is that Dubcek and other liberals, while they have lost power and position, are not to be treated as criminals, as the losers in so many other Communist power struggles have been treated.

Otherwise, Prague is grim. The common attitude of "Why work for the Russians?" has made productivity plummet. Radio Prague declares absenteeism is the "invisible enemy." Cernik has accused the nation of "working in effect a 3 1/2-day week." The government lacks the means to provide incentives and the will to tighten up discipline. In the life of the mind, where the Dubcek period gleamed, "suitable conditions for calm, creative work" have been officially reserved for those who "conform with the requirements of normalization." In other words: Get in line.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Rhodesia and Its Neighbors

Ever since Rhodesia's unilateral declaration of independence in 1965, Rhodesia and Zambia have agreed to live on bad terms without carrying their mutual dislike to extremes. Mr. Ian Smith's veiled threat to deprive Zambia of its power unless it stops the terrorists—or "Zimbabwe freedom fighters"—from crossing its territory to attack the Rhodesians suggests that this period is ending. Mr. Smith's tougher line with Zambia may well reflect South Africa's growing concern for security along all the borders of its sphere of influence.

—From The Times (London).

Policy and Practice

A disappointment for Mr. Wilson during his Washington visit was the indication that the United States was not prepared to close her consulate in Salisbury. The Americans, of course, continue their United Nations obligation to maintain mandatory and comprehensive sanctions, and they have emphasized that keeping their consul in Rhodesia does not imply recognition of Mr.

Smith. It does, however, imply recognition that the British government is clinging to a failing policy.

It would be the height of altruism for the U.S. State Department to withdraw its official eyes and ears from a sensitive part of Africa in support of a British quarrel. Even if Rhodesian chrome may not be reaching American industry directly, there is every reason for Uncle Sam to wish to keep a finger in that pie.

—From The Daily Telegraph (London).

The Effect of Bombing

In carrying their attacks to the suburbs of Cairo the Israelis appear to know what they are doing. General Dayan says he aims to teach the Egyptians that their deliberate repudiation of the 1967 cease-fire lines is more expensive for them than for Israel.

There are of course dangers in the policy, as General Dayan must know. The aim of the bombing is to demoralize the Egyptians, but in most wars bombing has had the opposite effect. It could strengthen President Nasser instead of weakening him.

—From The Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Feb. 2, 1895

NEW YORK—There was a disgraceful fight in the House of Representatives today between Mr. Heard, of Missouri, and Colonel W.C.F. Breckinridge. During a debate Mr. Heard lost his temper, and indirectly referred to Col. Breckinridge's relations with an "insolent scoundrel" and Mr. Heard retorted that the Colonel was a liar. At this they went at each other hammer and tongs. They were at once called to the bar of the House, and both were forced to apologize.

Fifty Years Ago

Feb. 2, 1895

WASHINGTON, D.C.—As predicted, the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives has appropriated \$90,000,000 for food relief in the countries of Europe, but refused to state in what countries the money should be spent. The expenditure is left to the discretion of the State Department. This amount of \$90,000,000 is in place of \$150,000,000 which was urged by the President and by Secretary Glass to relieve suffering in Austria, Poland and Armenia. With this bill, help is on the way.



Mediterranean Arms and Oil

By C. L. Sulzberger

ROME—The last modern statesman to try and make a mare nostrum of the Mediterranean was Mussolini, and he came a cropper. Since then the world's most famous sea has been a shared domain even if after World War II it was militarily dominated by the United States Sixth Fleet.

Some of NATO's most complex arguments came on Mediterranean questions and, despite U.S. preponderance, special defenses were allotted by the alliance to British and French commands. De Gaulle finally extracted France's Navy and the intensity of British interest diminished as British overseas commitments dwindled.

The single biggest Mediterranean development has been intrusion of a Soviet presence represented both by a sizable naval squadron and mounting political influence along the littoral. In 1966, General Gruenther, NATO commander, told me: "We cannot afford to have the North African littoral go any more than we can afford to have the Yugoslav go, from a military point of view."

The Mediterranean's southern shore hasn't in a sense "gone" because it isn't under Soviet sway any more than Yugoslavia is; but it is scarcely under NATO either. The argument the French make in extending their diplomatic sphere

eastward into Libya is that by so doing they are keeping Russia out. The idea isn't new. When Edgar Faure was Premier of the Fourth Republic he specifically solicited American and British support for France's Libyan aspirations—long before petroleum was discovered there. For security reasons he wanted to guarantee that the southern French wouldn't stir up trouble in the French African sphere of Chad—an assurance President Pompidou has, incidentally, now recanted.

Because of the festering Arab-Israeli war, great emotion has been stirred by the French arms deal—particularly because it is so immense for tiny Libya. But arms are the only valid diplomatic currency in the present Arab world and Messer himself has been urging Arab leaders to buy French instead of Russian and allow elbow room for maneuver.

Arms are in fact being spent for access to Arab oil supplies, free of Soviet marketing control and to prevent the Soviet fleet from extending its strategic influence westward. Oil is an especially tricky subject and there is insufficient national control by Western governments over the private companies dealing in that commodity.

Despite nuclear power, the West's evolving industrial civilization relies more and more heavily on petroleum fuel and lubricants. It has been subjected to successful pressure by Arab sheikhs owning the fields but relying on others to develop them. At one time the West retained access by leasing out money; now it passes out arms.

The trouble with this currency is that it reflects immediately on the Arab-Israeli military balance and inflames possibilities of more fighting. But even if the French are recently the most flamboyant dealers in this market, the British and Americans are also involved—plus, most massively, the Russians.

France and NATO

In the heat of recent arguments about the Libyan deal—which Paris handled with maximum awkwardness—many have tended to forget that France remains a member of the North Atlantic Alliance even if it quit NATO's integrated structure. The French are no more eager than the Americans to see Soviet Mediterranean power filter westward.

Last year France imported 43 percent of its petroleum from the Middle East (excluding Algeria) and another 13 percent from Russia. It feels uncomfortably dependent because Moscow or its clients could block access to supplies passing through the Syrian pipelines.

Petroleum is a basic European issue. While Enrico Mattei was Italian fuel czar, Italy attempted to extend its own influence over oil fields and pipelines linking the Mediterranean to Europe, but this effort subsided with Mattei's death. If Libya is currently the Mediterranean's outstanding petroleum issue, Greece is the outstanding strategic issue. As was predicted by realists, Athens is now looking readiness for closer ties with the Communist world, starting with trade. It keeps its Communists in jail—just as Nasser does in Egypt—but ogles Moscow and its friends.

What is now occurring around the Mediterranean alarms Israel's supporters, who fear its qualitative military edge is fading. It also worries just about everyone else lest another Palestine outbreak should erupt in the world. About the only way to escape this dismal risk is for the outside powers to embargo all arms and impose Middle Eastern peace—which they are so far quite unwilling to do.

Inflation Crisis Point: Searching for a Cure

By Arthur J. Goldberg

NEW YORK—I am the last one to deny the utility of clichés to public officials. But a cliché cannot be substituted for a policy. I fear that this may be happening with respect to the administration's inflation policy.

Its cliché is governmental non-intervention in labor-management affairs. The most applauded statement that can be made to a business or labor audience is: "Let the government stay out of collective bargaining." But I know from experience that the government cannot stay out. It disrupts the national health, safety or economy.

President Nixon recognized this in 1959, when as Vice-President he intervened to help settle the 116-day steel strike. The still unsettled railroad controversy is an example affecting national health and safety. Secretary of Labor Shultz rightly put aside administration predilections against intervening to help resolve this dispute.

The Impact

More importantly, the administration has still to deal realistically with the impact of the sum total of collective bargaining on our inflationary economy. Collective bargaining does not operate in a vacuum. To illustrate, collective bargaining is not responsible for the more than \$90 billion a year of government expenditures in carrying on the tragic war in Vietnam.

Although collective bargaining may not be the prime cause of inflation, it contributes to its acceleration. Workers cannot be expected to moderate wage demands at the expense of living standards while prices and profits remain uncontrolled. Employers cannot absorb increasing costs arising from collective bargaining without protecting profit margins.

The administration is concerned about this, but its remedy is fiscal and monetary restraint. This means higher interest rates, tighter credit, a diminution of the money supply, higher taxes, a reduction in governmental expenditures, a substantial budget surplus and higher levels of unemployment.

I am not reassured by statistics showing that the gross national product is slowing. These figures are accompanied by reports of price increases in key commodities, wage increases and growing lay-offs in important industries. Only last week the Commerce Department reported that food prices went up 2 percent in January.

The time has come—indeed it is long overdue—the supplement of appropriate fiscal and monetary measures by dealing directly with the impact of prices, wages and profits on inflation.

A good beginning for the administration would be to raise rates rather than lower its voice about inflation. "Jawboning" is not always effective, but silence on the part of government is deemed acquiescence. "Guidelines" don't always work at least remind industry and labor that they also must heed the public interest.

In all candor, however, I think that at this late stage "guidelines" alone will do no job. The administration will have to deal more directly with the price and profit situation.

Robert Roosa, a perceptive economist and financier, has advocated a wage-price-profit freeze. It will be in the form of a presidential appeal to maintain all prices, wages and dividends at present levels for a period of say, six months. The difficulty with Roosa's suggestion is the inequity of positive freeze, applicable to those who will have best access by hiking prices or wages. The difficulty with all controls is the antipathy among have-to direct controls—particularly in an unregulated wage—on a rather broad, uneven, chaotic, bureaucratic administrative black marketeering, the almost inevitable concomitant of even in times of a declared freeze. But greater than both of these flaws is the consequence of "loping" inflation.

People vs. Official I believe that the American people, whether they come from city or labor, understand the citizen is ahead of his elected officials and is ready to supply responsible wage, price and profit policy to help control inflation.

But whether popularly supplied or not, it is the first obligation any administration to protect national health, safety and economy with all the means available, and if these are inadequate, seek additional means from Congress.

We have reached a crisis which brooks no further delay. No appropriate measure—wage, price and profit—can be excluded to bring us under control.

Mr. Goldberg has served U.S. Secretary of Labor, U.S. Commerce and U.S. State in the United Nations. This appeared as a "Topic" in the New York Times.

Letters

Ethiopian Unity

I have read with great interest your article on self-determination (Jan. 27) by Arnold Beichman. Allow me to praise him for his brilliant work. There is, however, a point I would like to make clear as far as Ethiopia is concerned.

Emperor Haile Selassie has cemented Ethiopia's territorial integrity in his life-long struggle. Much of what has been done to this end is a credit to the Emperor, but whether the empire's territorial integrity will be greatly endangered in the near or distant future is totally irrelevant.

Ethiopians in any region of the country do not want to involve themselves in any form of secession. Certain fanatic religious elements, motivated by the desire to see a weak Ethiopia, have never ceased to encourage secession—and the Ethiopian people are aware of this.

Therefore, Sir, the whole nation which is now fully behind the Emperor in this issue will always fight—whatever the cost—to preserve the country's territorial integrity.

TEFERA SHIAWL

Hurrah Principle

The answer to Arnold Beichman, "Self-determination: Where Does It Stop?" (JER, Jan. 27) is simple. It doesn't stop. President Wilson, of course, is most closely identified with the concept of self-determination. But his secretary of state, Robert Lansing, was

shrewd enough to see that loaded with dynamite. Fifty years ago, "What a call he wrote, 'That the phrase ever uttered!'"

Nobody has ever figured out unit is entitled to self-determination. At least in Wilson's most fervent believers claim it for peoples "whose of barbarism or ignorance of them of the capacity to intelligently their political

Today all bars are back in 1900. General Resolution 1816 (XV) made that no political or economic educational consideration serve as a pretext for independence to a territory wanted it. However abundant, on the basis of size a single person on an island in the middle of nowhere can claim the right to self-determination. If he has made up his mind, he can claim the independence and to meet in the United Nations.

Self-determination is one of those expressions that is to be unconditionally accepted sacred principle of international politics. The fruits of its application will only be within the realm where the brain forms its fundamental

capts. ROBERT A. H.

Geneva.

James Reston is on a furlough from the New York Times and is writing his column for a month. He expects to resume his column at the beginning of March.

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Chairman John H. Whitney

Editor Murray M. Weiss

George W. Bates, Managing Editor; Ray Tager, Assistant Managing Editor

Published and printed by International Herald Tribune, Inc., 125 W. 47th St., New York 36, N.Y.

Copyright © 1970 International Herald Tribune, Inc. All rights reserved.

And Reconciliation

Nigeria Faces Task Of Reconstruction

By William Borders

AGOS (AP)—The University of Ibadan, 70 miles north of Lagos, addressed a newspaper advertisement last week to "students from war-torn areas." In the mood of reconciliation that the Nigerian government is encouraging, the university welcomed the former rebels, and then when and where to go for the resumption of their studies. But then it added: "Students are warned not to expect ideal conditions. The university is merely responding to an emergency which the end of the rebellion and a hostile has brought." The warning might apply generally.

Despite the advent of a long-peace, ideal conditions thought to be far away, only for the ravaged territory in which the Biafrans left their last stand, but for a whole country.

From a view that Maj. Gen. Kuku G. Abacha, the head of the military, put forth on the day the Biafrans surrendered, Nigeria has arrived at one of the greatest moments of the history of our country.

Having survived the "war of civil war," his army, and then having seen "our problems ourselves," nation is come of age. But the end of the war has really brought maturity to this sprawling land, which is the most populous in Africa and potentially one of the richest. It has also seen Gen. Gowon, with at many regard as his greatest challenge.

The Boy Scout

The 35-year-old general, who so devoted a Christian that he diplomats here call him "Boy Scout," carefully refused to be the Biafrans' "my brothers, Nigerians all," the Biafrans, the minority tribe that led the rebellion, he has no discrimination. But occasional night-time violence and riotous against them would surprise few people here. Some who fled in fear two years ago into the Biafran territory, that became Biafra have begun a trickle back to sections where they are avowedly outnumbered, such as in the north and Lagos, in the west.

But one Nigerian, asked privately whether he really expects as the government says it is, a mass return of Biafrans from the former secessionist territory, said in response: "I don't know. I don't know if a lot of black Americans want to move down to Alabama, would it?"

Ojukwu Blamed

Since the end of the war, weeks ago, the Nigerian government has carefully focused all the blame for secession on Gen. Ojukwu, who led it, and then Biafra just before it was run. It has been Ojukwu's

vicious lies," and "Ojukwu's evil leadership," as the government here made the exonerations of all but the highest echelon of the Biafran leadership, a step toward reconciliation. "We must all welcome, with open arms, the people now freed from the tyranny and deceit of Ojukwu and his gang," Gen. Gowon said the other day.

This was a bit much even for some Nigerian newspapers, which are scarcely in the vanguard of dissent. One of them, published in a mid-western area that the Biafrans overran early in the war, said in an editorial: "The people of this state want to be assured that those who initiated all this agony upon ourselves and millions and millions of our fellow citizens outside the state will not be restored to their former positions of influence and, for that matter, affluence."

Beside the task of reconciling tribes where the Biafrans sometimes run deep, Gen. Gowon's government is trying to bring the calm of daily routine into the territory that the rebels called Biafra, and which is now, simply, the East Central state, one of 12 states in the country.

That land was still, last week, largely without schools, electricity, mail, commerce or communications.

Money Problems

Travelers in the area in recent days report that money remains a central problem: there isn't any, except for the Biafran currency, and the Biafrans will now accept only Nigerian notes. Gen. Gowon hinted three days ago that the federal government might assign some value to the rebel money, but he has done nothing about it.

The question of redeeming the rebel currency is complicated because some looting federal soldiers stole large amounts of Biafran cash from banks and stores as the territory fell. The soldiers, who are still patrolling the red clay roads and crowded villages of the territory, are to be pulled out soon, and replaced by policemen, and that will be a more formal security. But what will become of all those troops is another question.

The army, which pays the lowest recruit more than \$50 a month, a lot of money for Nigeria, expended tenfold during the war to more than 100,000 men. In a land where unemployment is already high, can they all be turned back to civilian life? That will be a major problem.

Then there is the question of the land itself, its broken bridges and bombed-out roads. Every day more experts leave Lagos and head east to try to put the pieces back together. In recent days, the government has sent out highway engineers, linemen, sanitation workers and postal officials, to get the daily life going again. But after two and one-half years of brutal war, the task will be immense.

Mideast Conflict on Several Levels

Boom War' May Break More Than Glass

By James Feron

RUSALEM (AP)—The Middle East reverberated week to the relatively thunder of a sonic boom, one was made by a Syrian F-21 over Haifa, however, it was the first such Arab aerial since the 1967 war.

One Israeli assumption was that the first such Arab aerial was among the world's. Speaking in parliament, he said that even if some planes able to penetrate the Israeli warning system, they did not want to return to base. But the Syrian jet as neatly as it had arrived, in Israeli reaction, as far as a man in the street was concerned, seemed to be one of a followed by very amusing. A nation that can swipe a station from a hostile radio knows *chutpah* when it sees it.

When an hour, Israeli jets over Damascus, plowing the air to break what in the capital. Later that night, a strategic version of "any you can do I can do better" swept over five Syrian towns, including Aleppo—275 miles from Haifa—to continue drama.

Serious Implications

The "boom war," as Israeli commentators were calling it, part of a more serious political and military contest, ever, that continues to open on several levels.

It is political level, as far as this is concerned, seems to become less important in

recent weeks. Major-power talks continue, but with no apparent achievements. This pleases Israelis who believe that they only serve to draw attention away from the necessity for the parties to the Middle East dispute to settle it themselves.

If any political event interested the Israelis last week, it was the statement by President Nixon to a gathering of Jewish organization leaders in Washington. Reaffirming American support for Israel, Mr. Nixon said the United States was "prepared to supply military equipment necessary to support the efforts of friendly governments, like Israel, to defend the safety of their people."

The President amplified on these remarks at his news conference Friday, saying: "We are neither pro-Arab nor pro-Israel. We are pro-peace. We are for security for all nations in that area. The immediate concern over the French decision to sell 100 or more jets to Libya, he said the Israeli request for additional American arms would be considered in the light of the threats to them from states in the area. . . . That decision will be made within the next 30 days."

Dayan's Reaction

Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, asked if he thought this represented any change in American policy, replied that he will know better when Washington makes up its mind on an Israeli request made four months ago for more arms.

Although the Nixon statement fundamentally represented nothing new, his reasons for making it attracted speculation here. Some suggested that he was repairing links with Israel that

Death By Use of Heroin In New York City

| TOTAL ALL AGES | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|-----------|
| 1950-1954 | | 465 |
| 1955-1959 | | 611 |
| 1960-1964 | | 1,299 |
| 1965-1969 | | 2,935 |
| TOTAL TEENAGE DEATHS BY HEROIN | | |
| | 15 and under | All teens |
| 1960 | 0 | 15 |
| 1964 | 0 | 38 |
| 1967 | 0 | 79 |
| 1969 | 20 | 224 |

Deaths From Heroin Use Soar Among Adolescents in N.Y.

By Richard Severo

NEW YORK (AP)—In 1960 there were 15; in 1964 there were 38; in 1967 there were 79; and last year a record number of 224 teenagers in New York City shot heroin into their veins and died from it.

Of this number, 55 were 16 or younger. It was the first year in the city's history that anyone under the age of 15 died from heroin use. Specifically, there was one 12-year-old, a 13-year-old, three 14-year-olds and 11 15-year-olds.

Nobody is quite sure how it is happening or why. But there seems little doubt that children—black, white and Puerto Rican, rich, poor and in-between—are becoming increasingly attracted to heroin.

The involvement of the very young was never more apparent than last week, when police arrested three boys—one of them only 11 years old—on suspicion of being heroin peddlers. Police then arrested a 39-year-old man, Victor Santiago, and accused him of employing boys from 11 to 15 years of age as sellers of heroin and other drugs.

Across Social Lines

It was clear that the involvement was cutting across social and ethnic lines. Isabel Salazar, the 12-year-old daughter of a prominent East Side psychiatrist, was found on Wednesday, dead and bloody eyed in a West Side apartment building after a three-day drug binge. The girl said she saw people who look like ghosts and dots and said this of her habit:

"I take them—little blue pills, orange pills, green ones, pink and icy white ones—as often as

I can, day and night. I take hash, pot, LSD, heroin, speed, anything I can get."

Her parents are separated and Mrs. Salazar says she is taking her daughter away from this country for good. "It's a jungle," she said. "It's going down the drain faster than anyone realizes."

The heroin problem in New York City has been building up among adults since the end of World War II. At first, many of the addicts appeared to be musicians, odd-balls, homosexuals, and others outside society's mainstream.

But soon the problem spread and the statistics compiled by the city's chief medical examiner, Dr. Milton Helper, make it clear that what politicians are now discovering as an epidemic has been with us for quite some time.

Between 1950 and 1964, 465 persons died of heroin use; between 1955 and 1969, the fatalities jumped to 611. The early 1960s saw an acceleration; between 1960 and 1964, 1,299 died from heroin use and between 1965 and the end of last year 2,935 died. The total deaths because of narcotics abuse since 1950 is 5,310 and ironically, the bulk of these have occurred during those years that the state and city programs have been in existence to deal with the addiction problem.

Various Effects

Those who have died have suffered from overdoses in about 70 percent of the cases. Too much heroin causes a depression of respiration and a drastic lowering of blood pressure. Others have died from hepatitis from dirty needles, from tetanus, and from bacterial endocarditis, an infection of the valves of the heart. Still other addicts, of course, have been shot while attempting robberies.

But somehow, the urgency of it all did not become apparent to many people until children began to die.

The most publicized case was that of Walker Vandenberg, a 12-year-old Harlem boy, who died last Dec. 14 and became the youngest addict-fatality ever to be recorded in the city. His problems went deeper than the attention he got from the news. He was supposedly charged with caring about such things.

The Vandenberg case has become something of a rallying point for those who think that more must be done. And now suddenly, politicians who were all but asleep a year ago are voicing great concern over heroin use among children and doctors are now talking of the problem as an epidemic.

Embroidered in Acrimony

What constitutes an epidemic may be arguable, but what is happening to heroin users in New York is not so arguable. But the question of what to do is embroiled in the worst kinds of acrimony.

One of the most active and controversial figures in the drug treatment picture at present is Dr. Judianne Denen-Gerber, who is founder and executive director of Odyssey House, which for more than three years has attempted to rehabilitate heroin addicts by using a psychiatric approach and group therapy.

She became convinced that the problem among adolescents had reached the point where a special approach was needed. And so last October, she opened what she calls the Adolescent Treatment Unit at 955 Broadway Boulevard in the Bronx.

Neither the state nor the city warmed up to her ideas. And, neither gave her money.

Nixon's Daring 'Game Plan' For the Economy

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Nixon and his Council of Economic Advisors outlined last week an almost daring "game plan" for economic strategy in 1970.

If it works, not only will the economy look a good deal better toward the end of the year but also Republican chances for election should be enhanced. If it does not work, everyone will know and recognize the failure in the form of either a serious rise in unemployment or a failure to make visible progress against inflation.

The game plan calls for an essentially flat economy in the first half of the year, making three quarters in all, then a resumption of a "moderately quicker pace" in the last half. The crucial gamble is stated in the President's remark in his first Economic Report to Congress that a more robust second half "would be consistent with continued progress in reducing the rate of inflation."

No Alternative

In a sense, the Economic Report argued that there was really no alternative to the strategy.

The President said: "There is a question whether the real rate of output can long remain essentially flat without more severe consequences than we have so far experienced. But now the unemployment rate has remained low, partly because employers have retained workers despite growing signs of sluggishness in sales. However, they may be unwilling to do this for long with profits shrinking."

The Council of Economic Advisors spelled out why inflation could continue to slow all through the year, even though economic growth was resumed in the second half. The reason was that after three quarters with no growth, the economy would have ample slack capacity—idle machines and some idle labor—which "places a downward pressure on the rate of the inflation." This situation is known as a "gap" between the economy's ever-rising potential to produce and its actual production.

Given a gap, when demand picks up "moderately" again, the effect will be to "call forth mainly an increase in real output, not in the price level."

There is some precedent for this in the early 1960s. It actually worked that way. But the "gap" then, including unemployment, was a lot wider than anything the council projects for 1970 and 1971.

In any case the council concludes: "The growth of the Gross National Product has already been slowed to a rate which although temporarily necessary is lower than needs to be sustained for long in order to achieve significant disinflation. Therefore we can tolerate a moderate rise in the rates of increase in G.N.P. and of real output without reviving inflation and should have such a rise in order to avoid mounting unemployment."

How to Do It?

If it is assumed that the strategy is a workable one with a fair chance of success, then the question must be asked: How is it to be carried out?

First, the Economic Report disclosed, without much detail, that the President will propose this week a budget with expenditure estimated at \$200.1 billion and receipts at \$202.1 billion, for a modest surplus of \$1.9 billion. If the budget works out as planned, including reasonable cooperation from Congress, this means that Federal fiscal policy will be moderately restrictive for the next 18 months, counting the small surplus of \$1.9 billion now estimated for the current fiscal year.

Second, and most important, this kind of fiscal policy should allow the Federal Reserve Board to start relaxing what the President called "overly long and overly severe" monetary restraint. This is the key to the game plan.

At his news conference Friday, the President made his feelings plain. Noting that he had produced a "firm" budget surplus, he said he hoped the time is coming "when the Federal Reserve could move toward less restraint."

By mysterious processes that are not fully understood, such a mild switch in Federal Reserve policy is likely to lead later in the year to growth in total demand.

It is a delicate operation. The Council of Economic Advisors said policy must be "cautious and tentative and feel its way along." But it is clear that the cutting edge of economic policy in 1970 is the Federal Reserve, which has a new chairman, Arthur F. Burns.



FROM GIVENCHY—A mint green linen dress worn with patent espadrilles.

FASHIONS IN PARIS



FROM SAINT LAURENT—middy-top, silk border print dress.

On the Way to Saint-Laurent...

By Eugenia Sheppard

PARIS, Feb. 1.—Yves Saint-Laurent sends his bride to the altar in a white wool pants suit this season, and a hat with a token white lace curtain veil.

Where does it leave the groom, who can't switch yet to skirts?

"I think he will wear a white silk Indian rajah suit," said Yves after his opening Saturday. Whatever the poor fellow puts on, he can hardly miss being more elegant than his bride.

A year ago, the pants-suit bride might have started the wedding dress industry to shaking in its shoes, but a funny thing has happened on the way to Saint-Laurent, who ended the current Paris collections. Givenchy, tagged as a traditionalist and conservative, brought out such a fresh, pretty collection and made longer skirts look so new but so right that he may have called a temporary halt, at least to the whole chic trend to uglification in Paris fashion.

It isn't that Yves Saint-Laurent can't or doesn't design beautiful, flattering clothes. He has just been through a long siege of feather fantasies for Zizi Jeanmaire in her new girly-girly spectacular at the Casino de Paris. So many feathers are enough to send any designer raving back to the pants suit.

Yves's new pants-suit look is loose, easy, boaty and weekendy, with a hip-length jacket, long, wide pants that end in cuffs, always a dark shirt and a mysterious, slouch hat. Sometimes just the shirt and pants are muffled in a maxi with raglan shoulders. It's a great look for the country, but impossible as a daytime uniform for the woman who shops at Saint-Laurent. As an alternative he offers a revival of the man-tailored suit, worn with a shirt and necktie.

Saint-Laurent uses the tailored jacket over his pleated geometric prints that, aside from being below the knees, are very much the same as last season. He also continues the nanny shoes that he will have to account to St. Peter for some day. He made them worldwide fashion, and they are real disasters to women's feet.

Saint-Laurent's most interesting new prints are the band and border types from Abraham. Sure to be influential and widely worn, they have what you might almost call simple, mid-century-like tops and box-pleated skirts that fall to the instep.

Dark flowered organzas for evening have deep ruffles at the hems. Under big-sleeved battle jackets are dresses with lingerie tops and shoestring shoulder straps that seem to have a will of their own about sliding down the arms.

Saint-Laurent's black vinyl jump suits with bare backs, and his shiny black maxis over black wool ankle sheaths have a lot for the right girl.

Saint-Laurent's most beautiful dresses are his python printed organzas, in vivid shades like scarlet and violet, with big, breezy skirts.

Givenchy

American fashion editors, at least, are dreaming of Givenchy's between midi and maxi deep green linen dress as a summer uniform. It's one of those fabulous little nothings that has taken a world of experience to create and takes a world of money to buy.

Part of Givenchy's play group, the green linen is worn with black patent leather espadrilles, the hottest shoe of the Paris season. They are on special order from Mancini and take eight weeks for delivery.

Givenchy's models are the only ones who don't clump along

in stocky heels or open toes or broad ankle straps. Their feet in the espadrilles, in laced-up ballet slippers or low-heeled, silk print shell to match the dresses are part of the collection's light look.

Everything at Givenchy is between midi and maxi length. Last season Givenchy dropped the hems of a few cocktail dresses to about six inches above the ankles and they were ordered instantly by some of the world's most finicky dressers. The entire new collection is in the same simple, unexcited mood.

When it comes to dropping skirts, the tricks and fireworks are for the amateurs. Givenchy makes the longer skirts look pretty and right.

Givenchy's spring coats are either white or navy, mostly fitted and flared and with narrow white belts. Both coats and suits, like the green and white check wool with white vest, are worn with slouch hats that have spaghetti streamers.

Givenchy's silk print dresses are right down to the ankles, where they break into flat pleats. They are slit up the sides to show the laced legs. The summer evening dresses, some with double puffed sleeves, are in the freshest, prettiest free-form organza prints.

Yes, it is Southampton but in the most elegant sense. The collection picks up Givenchy from the spot into which fate seemed to have shoved him as designer to women with more money than figure, and puts him back among the top creators.

Madame Grès

When Madame Grès postponed her collection for a few days, the rumor was that she was lengthening skirts. In the end, she didn't bother, and why should she with a celebrity list like hers at the opening? Among them were: the Duchess d'Or-

leans with her mother, the Duchess de Sabron, Countess d'Ornano and Mrs. Ernest Boissavin, the former Jean Tennyson.

Madame Grès shows a sexy little group of beach clothes, full of bikini types with a maximum of cut-outs, and semi-cover-up long skirts and two-face terry robes. She makes a surprise rain outfit, including the sou'wester, of pink nylon.

The daytime look is young and uncomplicated, and there's a new Oriental model to show it. As a uniform, Madame Grès establishes the wool jumper with the silk print blouse.

For the party life, Madame Grès likes long dresses of sheer, organza stripes. She still likes big sleeves, even for some of the daytime blouses. She ends the collection with her famous, sure-fire tucked jerseys.

Two of the dresses her fans will go for in this collection are the off-beat *bois de rose* chiffon with the skirt of deep bias ruffles, and the black with a transparent back, crossed by appliques that suggest fingers.

Guy Laroche

Guy Laroche spent a weekend in Morocco and came back with a new idea in Paris fashion shows. The performance that is riveting daily audiences in his salon flashes small scenic slides on both sides of the stage and has a mood movie, like breaking waves, behind models most of the time.

The new Laroche clothes, for both men and women, are good looking and up to date. Many of them are the pants suits, topsuits and easy dresses necessary for travel. Skirts are mid-length.

Evening clothes are wonderfully Moroccan, including stunning white pleated chiffon bare pants and tops with huge, pleated sleeves that drop into tight cuffs.

Herald Tribune

On a 6-month subscription you save \$6.00 to \$21.00 (DEPENDENT ON COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE)

at the 25% DISCOUNT FOR NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS ONLY

Circulation Department, INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, 21 Rue de Berri, Paris-16. Please enter my subscription by mail at the 25% Special Introductory Discount for 3 months 6 months. Please print in block letters.

NAME ADDRESS

Check or money order enclosed. Please send a bill. Payment by check or money order to International Herald Tribune.

| THESE ARE THE SPECIAL REDUCED RATES | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------|-------|
| Austria (incl. S. 1965) | \$105.00 | 33.00 |
| Belgium (incl. S. 1965) | \$105.00 | 33.00 |
| Denmark (incl. S. 1965) | \$105.00 | 33.00 |
| France (incl. S. 1965) | \$105.00 | 33.00 |
| Germany (incl. S. 1965) | \$105.00 | 33.00 |
| Greece (incl. S. 1965) | \$105.00 | 33.00 |
| Ireland (incl. S. 1965) | \$105.00 | 33.00 |
| Italy (incl. S. 1965) | \$105.00 | 33.00 |
| Japan (incl. S. 1965) | \$105.00 | 33.00 |
| Netherlands (incl. S. 1965) | \$105.00 | 33.00 |
| Norway (incl. S. 1965) | \$105.00 | 33.00 |
| Portugal (incl. S. 1965) | \$105.00 | 33.00 |
| Spain (incl. S. 1965) | \$105.00 | 33.00 |
| Sweden (incl. S. 1965) | \$105.00 | 33.00 |
| Switzerland (incl. S. 1965) | \$105.00 | 33.00 |
| Turkey (incl. S. 1965) | \$105.00 | 33.00 |
| U.S.A. (incl. S. 1965) | \$105.00 | 33.00 |
| U.K. (incl. S. 1965) | \$105.00 | 33.00 |
| Other Europe (incl. S. 1965) | \$105.00 | 33.00 |

Prices quoted above in local currency may be paid in dollars. THIS OFFER FOR NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS ONLY

PARIS, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1970

Page 9

Eurobonds

New Issue Total at \$182 Million;
Fall Falls on Convertible Sector

By Condon Bakstansky

PARIS, Feb. 1.—Total new Eurobond issues announced in the first month of the new year came to \$182 million, up from \$170 million in December, but well below the \$200 million raised in January.

The tally, from Eurobond Bankers Association, points up several features of the developing 1970 market. For one, all the issues announced were denominated in dollars. For another, only two U.S. firms, Continental Telephone and Super Laboratories, were among the eight money raisers, and only two of the issues, totaling \$37 million, were convertible.

The one U.S. convertible, a \$10 million offering from Super, was priced at par last week with a coupon rate of 7 percent as indicated by the market, but a conversion price of \$22 a share for a discount of 6 percent on the stock price on the pricing day. Cooper, which held at around \$24 bid last week in the over-the-counter market.

But there was a pull in the secondary market last week. In the first place, there was the New York market drop, adding to the "extreme nervousness" one market observer noted was widespread. Second, the Commonwealths, which had been up to \$280 million in coupon payments, fell to \$240 million on the day of the \$10 million convertible issue.

Market sources say the European paying agent received and last week from Commonwealths' principal paying agent had no provision had been made for the coupon payments.

On Friday, Commonwealths was refusing to comment on the matter. Reports from the United States had it that liquidation of some assets was being considered in order to meet the payment and a source close to the company said that the cash was "on the way."

A spokesman for Investors Overseas Services, which managed the issue, said IOS "cannot speak for Commonwealths" but that "as far as we know, (the company) will be paid on time."

Commonwealths United has run into a state of troubles this year, resulting in a reorganization. Securities and Exchange Commission has been trading in the shares and a still-effective American Stock Exchange trading ban. Among other things, the California conglomerate reported a \$22.6 million loss in the first six months of 1969 and failed to pay \$185,000 in dividends due Sept. 30 on convertible preferred shares. Payment of the semi-annual coupon on the \$280 million would come to about \$880,000.

IOS and its affiliates have provided Commonwealths with some \$50 million in investment and loans this year, and SBC intervention has caused Commonwealths to reduce in several cases the size of payments to the IOS group.

Whether the coupon payment is made or not, the psychological fallout from the New York market weakness and the Commonwealths' question combined to send Eurobond convertible prices down, three to five points over the week, with (Continued on Page 10, Col. 6)

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

| | Jan. 17 | Jan. 10 | Jan. 3 |
|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Commodity Index | 113.5 | 113.2 | 101.5 |
| Money in Circulation | \$22,000,000 | \$22,000,000 | \$22,000,000 |
| Cost, incl. aggr. loans | \$22,000,000 | \$22,000,000 | \$22,000,000 |
| Steel production (000) | 2,549,000 | 2,549,000 | 2,549,000 |
| Motor vehicle production | 151,970 | 151,970 | 151,970 |
| Daily oil production (bbls) | 9,505,000 | 9,505,000 | 9,505,000 |
| Freight car loadings | 494,000 | 494,000 | 494,000 |
| Gas, excl. power, (000 cu ft) | 30,555,000 | 30,555,000 | 30,555,000 |
| Business failures | 152 | 152 | 152 |

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

| | Dec. 1969 | Jan. 1970 | Jan. 1969 |
|------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Employed | 75,758,000 | 75,758,000 | 75,758,000 |
| Unemployed | 2,625,000 | 2,625,000 | 2,625,000 |
| Industrial production | 17.0 | 17.1 | 16.9 |
| Personal income | \$78,700,000 | \$78,700,000 | \$78,700,000 |
| Consumer price index | 112.1 | 112.1 | 112.1 |
| Construction contracts | \$2,250,000 | \$2,250,000 | \$2,250,000 |
| Exports | \$2,250,000 | \$2,250,000 | \$2,250,000 |
| Imports | \$2,250,000 | \$2,250,000 | \$2,250,000 |
| Monetary inventory | \$22,000,000 | \$22,000,000 | \$22,000,000 |

Amex, Over-Counter Issues Take Worst Beating in Months

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (NYT).—Prices on the American Stock Exchange and on the Over-the-Counter market took their worst beating in months last week.

Most losses in both markets averaged one or two points with some issues losing three points or more. There were large sell-offs.

Broken continued to attribute most of the weakness to the apparent reluctance of the Federal Reserve Board to loosen its grip on the money supply. Other factors that contributed to the market's weakness were the increasing number of lower corporate earnings reports and the lack of any bullish economic news.

Most brokers agreed that most investors are waiting for stocks to fall even lower in price before they start buying.

"You can hardly blame them," one broker commented. "There are loads of cheap issues around and they just wish to buy if you think they will continue to decline."

The poor performance in stocks traded on the American Stock Exchange last week was pinpointed by the exchange's price index which finished the week 85 cents lower at \$25.46. Two of the big losers were Marshall Industries, which dropped 10 1/2 points to 47 1/4,

Stock Prices on Wall Street Hit 6-Year Low,
Interest Rates on Bonds Soar, Prices Fall

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (NYT).

—There was gloom—but no panic—in Wall Street last week as the stock market continued its winter plunge to the lowest levels in more than six years.

The stock averages sustained their worst weekly losses in six months and the bond market suffered another period of erosion, with interest rates soaring and prices slipping.

Still, there was no massive inclination to liquidate securities, but rather a uneasy lack of interest in making new commitments.

The stock market declined moderately every day last week and wound up with a net loss of more than 81 points in the Dow Jones industrial stock index. Not even the late-week settlement of the long General Electric labor strike, with a yearly 15 percent wage in-

crease for 40 months, was able to improve market sentiment.

However, it is conceded that the outlook could change suddenly. There need only be evidence that money conditions were being eased—and a number of economists and financial experts say the time is not far distant when such a shift will occur.

Some say money will be easier and interest rates lower within a month or six weeks. But, if inflation persists, that view might be only wishful thinking.

While economists such as Walter Heller, Gardner Ackley, Martin G. Armstrong, James O'Leary, Pierre Rinfret and Gilbert Heister all predicted easing of credit before long, the view is by no means unanimous.

Arnold C. Schuchman, economist for Chase, Stuart & Co., for instance, said last week that recent events—the federal budget and the continued demand for funds for business—raise a question about the timing of any move by the money managers to moderate their grip on credit resources.

He said he foresaw little prospect of lower interest rates "before the last of 1970—it may be closer to December than June."

Recent commentary by market experts is laced with caution and, at times, pessimism.

"It's hard to be optimistic at this time," said Monte Gordon, vice-president of Sachs & Co., "The incentive to buy stocks is lacking. I think the market will bump along for the next two to six weeks around the 750-760 level in the Dow."

Martin Goodfriend, a vice-president of Singer, Kaplan, Rippel & Busby, said he felt the market had not yet reached bottom, but at current levels there are many good sound investments "where selling pressure has not been justified by the facts."

Earnings Reports

The effects of the economic slowdown became evident in corporate profits reports. A tabulation of the results of 413 companies showed combined net income of \$3.56 billion for the final quarter of 1969, down 13 percent from their aggregate earnings of \$4.61 billion in the third quarter of 1968.

In the third quarter of 1968, the third consecutive monthly decline.

Also dropping for the third

Co., for instance, said last week that recent events—the federal budget and the continued demand for funds for business—raise a question about the timing of any move by the money managers to moderate their grip on credit resources.

He said he foresaw little prospect of lower interest rates "before the last of 1970—it may be closer to December than June."

Recent commentary by market experts is laced with caution and, at times, pessimism.

"It's hard to be optimistic at this time," said Monte Gordon, vice-president of Sachs & Co., "The incentive to buy stocks is lacking. I think the market will bump along for the next two to six weeks around the 750-760 level in the Dow."

Martin Goodfriend, a vice-president of Singer, Kaplan, Rippel & Busby, said he felt the market had not yet reached bottom, but at current levels there are many good sound investments "where selling pressure has not been justified by the facts."

Earnings Reports

The effects of the economic slowdown became evident in corporate profits reports. A tabulation of the results of 413 companies showed combined net income of \$3.56 billion for the final quarter of 1969, down 13 percent from their aggregate earnings of \$4.61 billion in the third quarter of 1968.

In the third quarter of 1968, the third consecutive monthly decline.

Also dropping for the third

Motors Corp. to \$610 million from \$660 million the year before.

In addition to General Motors, some of the major corporations that reported lower fourth-quarter results were Jersey Standard, du Pont, McDonnell Douglas, Gulf Oil, Indiana Standard, General Dynamics, North American Rockwell, California Standard, Continental Oil, Shell and Monsanto. Some of these, however, had higher annual profits for 1969.

Offsetting those that showed declines were some with higher fourth-quarter earnings. These included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Washington, D. C. Cities Service, American Home Products, Philip Morris, International Paper, Pittman, Union Oil, Air Reduction and Johnson & Johnson.

Economic Indicators

Meanwhile the week's supply of economic and business statistics continued in the adverse pattern that has prevailed for months. They showed that the economy was still slipping, inflation still soaring.

There were declines in durable goods orders and in the leading economic indicators for December, while the automotive industry announced a rash of plant closings and employee layoffs for January and February.

The December report on durable-goods business was particularly bleak, confirming many earlier indications that the economy has been cooling. The month's drop in this vital business yardstick was 4.9 percent to a total of \$39.5 billion, the third consecutive monthly decline.

Also dropping for the third

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 5)

Over-Counter Market

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

High Low Last Net

Burns Sworn In

McCracken Foresees Relief
In Price Rise Late in '70

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP)—President Nixon's chief economic adviser said yesterday that the pace of price increases could fall to 3.5 percent a year by the end of 1970 and that a rise in unemployment resulting from the administration's anti-inflationary policies could not be large.

Paul W. McCracken, the chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, added these forecasts to the predictions contained in the annual Economic Report of the President, which was made public Friday.

Details on the administration's anti-inflation program in the report are available tomorrow, when the President's budget for the 1971 fiscal year is sent to Congress.

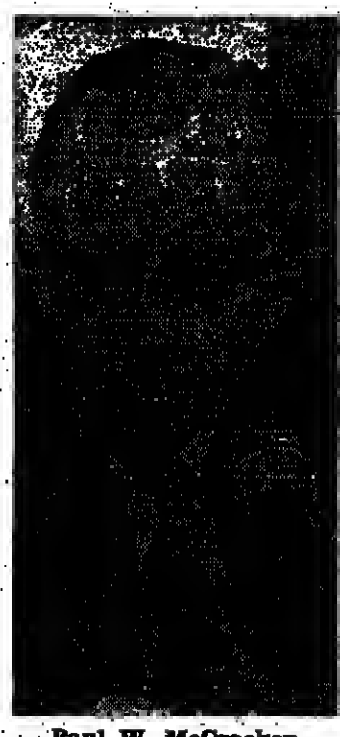
Measure of Inflation
Dr. Arthur F. Burns was sworn in yesterday as chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, and the President said that he would share his "strong views" on the economy.

Dr. Burns, the 10th chairman of the Federal Reserve, succeeds William McChesney Martin. A rate of inflation of 3.5 percent in the final quarter of this year would compare with a rate of 4.7 percent for the same period of 1969. The figures that Mr. McCracken used in a news conference yesterday were those that measure change in prices for the entire national output—a statistic known to economists as the gross national product.

In general, economists consider it a better measure of the inflationary trend in the economy than the Consumer Price Index, which measures price changes only for those articles of services bought by middle-income city families.

For 1970 as a whole, the administration predicted that the increase for the entire national product would average 3 percent. For 1969, the average was 4.7 percent.

Mr. McCracken reaffirmed that had been said about unemployment in the President's Economic Report—namely, that it would rise somewhat during



Paul W. McCracken

the year as the anti-inflationary policies being followed by the government "take hold."

But "I do not see any large rise in unemployment," Mr. McCracken said. Under questioning, he agreed that he would consider a rise in the unemployment rate to 5 percent of the work force "pretty large."

Both the Economic Report and Mr. McCracken pointedly avoided giving any figures on the expected level of the unemployment rate.

"The objective of economic policy is not to produce unemployment," Mr. McCracken said. But he said that at "certain stages of the economy" it was necessary to follow policies that might produce some unemployment. The allusion was clearly to the current inflation and the administration's commitment to stop it.

It has already been disclosed that Mr. Nixon's budget will show a surplus of \$13 billion, with total outlays of \$300.8 billion. The administration considers this "a very lean budget," Mr. McCracken said.

"We are talking about as tough a stance on fiscal [budgetary] policy as is possible to take," he said.

1st Negro to Take
Seat on New York
Stock Exchange

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (AP)—Joseph Louis Searles 3d, who was proposed Friday for membership on the New York Stock Exchange, is slated to become the first Negro ever to hold a seat on the nation's most important security market.

The resignation of Mr. Searles, a 30-year-old bachelor, from the city administration was accepted Friday by Mayor John V. Lindsay, who described him as "an invaluable aide."

Since September, 1968, Mr. Searles had served as \$20,000-a-year director of local business development in the New York City Economic Development Administration.

Under routine posting procedures at the 178-year-old exchange, the former city aide could qualify for formal admission in as little as two weeks.

He would become one of three floor brokers, as well as a general partner, for Newburger, Loeb & Co. Founded in 1899, the firm has eight offices and conducts a general brokerage and investment banking business.

Formal approval of Mr. Searles is virtually assured, informed sources in Wall Street have indicated.

Supersonic Flight
Ban Over U.S. Is
Urged on Nixon

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (Reuters).—Congressman Edward Brooke, R-Mass., urged the Nixon administration to bar the Anglo-French Concorde and the projected American supersonic jet from flying across the United States at speeds faster than sound.

Rep. Henry Reuss, D-Wis., a frequent critic of the U.S. supersonic transport project, had written to Transportation Department Secretary John Volpe asking for a formal ban.

He said presidential assistant William Timmons said in reply that the administration will not allow supersonic jets to fly over populated areas at speeds that produce sonic booms.

Mr. Reuss said that as the administration will be out of office by 1979, when the first American supersonic jet is expected to be in service, the Transportation Department should ban the flights now.

The first Concorde is expected to go into commercial service in 1972.

BMW Sales Up;
Exports Increase

MUNICH, Feb. 1 (AP)—Bayerische Motorenwerke (BMW), the Bavarian automobile manufacturer, has reported that its sales rose 40 percent in 1969 to 1,387,000 units, a 33 percent rise in the company's production of 1,074,000 units.

Exports took 38 percent of the car production, up from 37.6 percent the previous year.

Iran Awards Contract
Worth \$175 Million

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif., Feb. 1.—Northrup Corp. said today the Iranian government has awarded a \$175 million contract to build a 100,000-line communications network to a multinational consortium led by Northrup.

The group, which will install a telephone, telegraph and television network, includes Northrup's Page Communications Engineers, as well as General Telephone and Electronics of the United States, Nippon Electric of Japan and Siemens of West Germany.

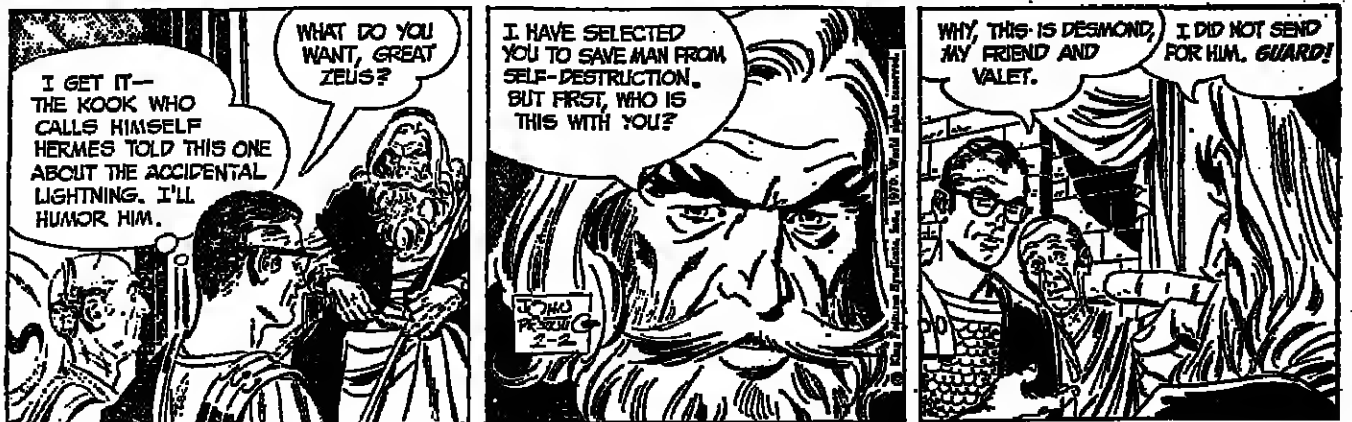
La Calavados

JOE TURNER - LOS LATINOS
LUNCHES - SNACK BAR
"OPEN DAY AND NIGHT"
(Air-Cond.) 40 Ave. Pierre-Les-Sables
(Coral Bldg. George St.) Tel. 27-22, 28-23

east asia traveland

JAPAN
TOKYO
Sun-Only CAMERA-VIDEO, cameras
Tel. 27-22, 28-23, 29-24, 30-31, 32-33, 34-35, 36-37, 38-39, 40-41, 42-43, 44-45, 46-47, 48-49, 50-51, 52-53, 54-55, 56-57, 58-59, 60-61, 62-63, 64-65, 66-67, 68-69, 70-71, 72-73, 74-75, 76-77, 78-79, 80-81, 82-83, 84-85, 86-87, 88-89, 90-91, 92-93, 94-95, 96-97, 98-99, 100-101, 102-103, 104-105, 106-107, 108-109, 110-111, 112-113, 114-115, 116-117, 118-119, 120-121, 122-123, 124-125, 126-127, 128-129, 130-131, 132-133, 134-135, 136-137, 138-139, 140-141, 142-143, 144-145, 146-147, 148-149, 150-151, 152-153, 154-155, 156-157, 158-159, 160-161, 162-163, 164-165, 166-167, 168-169, 170-171, 172-173, 174-175, 176-177, 178-179, 180-181, 182-183, 184-185, 186-187, 188-189, 190-191, 192-193, 194-195, 196-197, 198-199, 200-201, 202-203, 204-205, 206-207, 208-209, 210-211, 212-213, 214-215, 216-217, 218-219, 220-221, 222-223, 224-225, 226-227, 228-229, 230-231, 232-233, 234-235, 236-237, 238-239, 240-241, 242-243, 244-245, 246-247, 248-249, 250-251, 252-253, 254-255, 256-257, 258-259, 260-261, 262-263, 264-265, 266-267, 268-269, 270-271, 272-273, 274-275, 276-277, 278-279, 280-281, 282-283, 284-285, 286-287, 288-289, 290-291, 292-293, 294-295, 296-297, 298-299, 300-301, 302-303, 304-305, 306-307, 308-309, 310-311, 312-313, 314-315, 316-317, 318-319, 320-321, 322-323, 324-325, 326-327, 328-329, 330-331, 332-333, 334-335, 336-337, 338-339, 340-341, 342-343, 344-345, 346-347, 348-349, 350-351, 352-353, 354-355, 356-357, 358-359, 360-361, 362-363, 364-365, 366-367, 368-369, 370-371, 372-373, 374-375, 376-377, 378-379, 380-381, 382-383, 384-385, 386-387, 388-389, 390-391, 392-393, 394-395, 396-397, 398-399, 400-401, 402-403, 404-405, 406-407, 408-409, 410-411, 412-413, 414-415, 416-417, 418-419, 420-421, 422-423, 424-425, 426-427, 428-429, 430-431, 432-433, 434-435, 436-437, 438-439, 440-441, 442-443, 444-445, 446-447, 448-449, 450-451, 452-453, 454-455, 456-457, 458-459, 460-461, 462-463, 464-465, 466-467, 468-469, 470-471, 472-473, 474-475, 476-477, 478-479, 480-481, 482-483, 484-485, 486-487, 488-489, 490-491, 492-493, 494-495, 496-497, 498-499, 500-501, 502-503, 504-505, 506-507, 508-509, 510-511, 512-513, 514-515, 516-517, 518-519, 520-521, 522-523, 524-525, 526-527, 528-529, 530-531, 532-533, 534-535, 536-537, 538-539, 540-541, 542-543, 544-545, 546-547, 548-549, 550-551, 552-553, 554-555, 556-557, 558-559, 560-561, 562-563, 564-565, 566-567, 568-569, 570-571, 572-573, 574-575, 576-577, 578-579, 580-581, 582-583, 584-585, 586-587, 588-589, 590-591, 592-593, 594-595, 596-597, 598-599, 600-601, 602-603, 604-605, 606-607, 608-609, 610-611, 612-613, 614-615, 616-617, 618-619, 620-621, 622-623, 624-625, 626-627, 628-629, 630-631, 632-633, 634-635, 636-637, 638-639, 640-641, 642-643, 644-645, 646-647, 648-649, 650-651, 652-653, 654-655, 656-657, 658-659, 660-661, 662-663, 664-665, 666-667, 668-669, 670-671, 672-673, 674-675, 676-677, 678-679, 680-681, 682-683, 684-685, 686-687, 688-689, 690-691, 692-693, 694-695, 696-697, 698-699, 700-701, 702-703, 704-705, 706-707, 708-709, 710-711, 712-713, 714-715, 716-717, 718-719, 720-721, 722-723, 724-725, 726-727, 728-729, 730-731, 732-733, 734-735, 736-737, 738-739, 740-741, 742-743, 744-745, 746-747, 748-749, 750-751, 752-753, 754-755, 756-757, 758-759, 760-761, 762-763, 764-765, 766-767, 768-769, 770-771, 772-773, 774-775, 776-777, 778-779, 780-781, 782-783, 784-785, 786-787, 788-789, 790-791, 792-793, 794-795, 796-797, 798-799, 800-801, 802-803, 804-805, 806-807, 808-809, 810-811, 812-813, 814-815, 816-817, 818-819, 820-821, 822-823, 824-825, 826-827, 828-829, 830-831, 832-833, 834-835, 836-837, 838-839, 840-841, 842-843, 844-845, 846-847, 848-849, 850-851, 852-853, 854-855, 856-857, 858-859, 860-861, 862-863, 864-865, 866-867, 868-869, 870-871, 872-873, 874-875, 876-877, 878-879, 880-881, 882-883, 884-885, 886-887, 888-889, 890-891, 892-893, 894-895, 896-897, 898-899, 900-901, 902-903, 904-905, 906-907, 908-909, 910-911, 912-913, 914-915, 916-917, 918-919, 920-921, 922-923, 924-925, 926-927, 928-929, 930-931, 932-933, 934-935, 936-937, 938-939, 940-941, 942-943, 944-945, 946-947, 948-949, 950-951, 952-953, 954-955, 956-957, 958-959, 960-961, 962-963, 964-965, 966-967, 968-969, 970-971, 972-973, 974-975, 976-977, 978-979, 980-981, 982-983, 984-985, 986-987, 988-989, 990-991, 992-993, 994-995, 996-997, 998-999, 1000-1001, 1002-1003, 1004-1005, 1006-1007, 1008-1009, 1010-1011, 1012-1013, 1014-1015, 1016-1017, 1018-1019, 1020-1021, 1022-1023, 1024-1025, 1026-1027, 1028-1029, 1030-1031, 1032-1033, 1034-1035, 1036-1037, 1038-1039, 1040-1041, 1042-1043, 1044-1045, 1046-1047, 1048-1049, 1050-1051, 1052-1053, 1054-1055, 1056-1057, 1058-1059, 1060-1061, 1062-1063, 1064-1065, 1066-1067, 1068-1069, 1070-1071, 1072-1073, 1074-1075, 1076-1077, 1078-1079, 1080-1081, 1082-1083, 1084-1085, 1086-1087, 1088-1089, 1090-1091, 1092-1093, 1094-1095, 1096-1097, 1098-1099, 1100-1101, 1102-1103, 1104-1105, 1106-1107, 1108-1109, 1110-1111, 1112-1113, 1114-1115, 1116-1117, 1118-1119, 1120-1121, 1122-1123, 1124-1125, 1126-1127, 1128-1129, 1130-1131, 1132-1133, 1134-1135, 1136-1137, 1138-1139, 1140-1141, 1142-1143, 1144-1145, 1146-1147, 1148-1149, 1150-1151, 1152-1153, 1154-1155, 1156-1157, 1158-1159, 1160-1161, 1162-1163, 1164-1165, 1166-1167, 1168-1169, 1170-1171, 1172-1173, 1174-1175, 1176-1177, 1178-1179, 1180-1181, 1182-1183, 1184-1185, 1186-1187, 1188-1189, 1190-1191, 1192-1193, 1194-1195, 1196-1197, 1198-1199, 1200-1201, 1202-1203, 1204-1205, 1206-1207, 1208-1209, 1210-1211, 1212-1213, 1214-1215, 1216-1217, 1218-1219, 1220-1221, 1222-1223, 1224-1225, 1226-1227, 1228-1229, 1230-1231, 1232-1233, 1234-1235, 1236-1237, 1238-1239, 1240-1241, 1242-1243, 1244-1245, 1246-1247, 1248-1249, 1250-1251, 1252-1253, 1254-1255, 1256-1257, 1258-1259, 1260-1261, 1262-1263, 1264-1265, 1266-1267, 1268-1269, 1270-1271, 1272-1273, 1274-1275, 1276-1277, 1278-1279, 1280-1281, 1282-1283, 1284-1285, 1286-1287, 1288-1289, 1290-1291, 1292-1293, 1294-1295, 1296-1297, 1298-1299, 1300-1301, 1302-1303, 1304-1305, 1306-1307, 1308-1309, 1310-1311, 1312-1313, 1314-1315, 1316-1317, 1318-1319, 1320-1321, 1322-1323, 1324-1325, 1326-1327, 1328-1329, 1330-1331, 1332-1333, 1334-1335, 1336-1337, 1338-1339, 1340-1341, 1342-1343, 1344-1345, 1346-1347, 1348-1349, 1350-1351, 1352-1353, 1354-1355, 1356-1357, 1358-1359, 1360-1361, 1362-1363, 1364-1365, 1366-1367, 1368-1369, 1370-1371, 1372-1373, 1374-1375, 1376-1377, 1378-1379, 1380-1381, 1382-1383, 1384-1385, 1386-1387, 1388-1389, 1390-1391, 1392-1393, 1394-1395, 1396-1397, 1398-1399, 1400-1401, 1402-1403, 1404-1405, 1406-1407, 1408-1409, 1410-1411, 1412-1413, 1414-1415, 1416-1417, 1418-1419, 1420-1421, 1422-1423, 1424-1425, 1426-1427, 1428-1429, 1430-1431, 1432-1433, 1434-1435, 1436-1437, 1438-1439, 1440-1441, 1442-1443, 1444-1445, 1446-1447, 1448-1449, 1450-1451, 1452-1453, 1454-1455, 1456-1457, 1458-1459, 1460-1461, 1462-1463, 1464-1465, 1466-1467, 1468-1469, 1470-1471, 1472-1473, 1474-1475, 1476-1477, 1478-1479, 1480-1481, 1482-1483, 1484-1485, 1486-1487, 1488-1489, 1490-1491, 1492-1493, 1494-1495, 1496-1497, 1498-1499, 1500-1501, 1502-1503, 1504-1505, 1506-1507, 1508-1509, 1510-1511, 1512-1513, 1514-1515, 1516-1517, 1518-1519, 1520-1521, 1522-1523, 1524-1525, 1526-1527, 1528-1529, 1530-1531, 1532-1533, 1534-1535, 1536-1537, 1538-1539, 1540-1541, 1542-1543, 1544-1545, 1546-1547, 1548-1549, 1550-1551, 1552-1553, 1554-1555, 1556-1557, 1558-1559, 1560-1561, 1562-1563, 1564-1565, 1566-1567, 1568-1569, 1570-1571, 1572-1573, 1574-1575, 1576-1577, 1578-1579, 1580-1581, 1582-1583, 1584-1585, 1586-1587, 1588-1589, 1590-1591, 1592-1593, 1594-1595, 1596-1597, 1598-1599, 1600-1601, 1602-1603, 1604-1605, 1606-1607, 1608-1609, 1610-1611, 1612-1613, 1614-1615, 1616-1617, 1618-1619, 1620-1621, 1622-1623, 1624-1625, 1626-1627, 1628-1629, 1630-1631, 1632-1633, 1634-1635, 1636-1637, 1638-1639, 1640-1641, 1642-1643, 1644-1645, 1646-1647, 1648-1649, 1650-1651, 1652-1653, 1654-1655, 1656-1657, 1658-1659, 1660-1661, 1662-1663, 1664-1665, 1666-1667, 1668-1669, 1670-1671, 1672-1673, 1674-1675, 1676-1677, 1678-1679, 1680-1681, 1682-1683, 1684-1685, 1686-1687, 1688-1689, 1690-1691, 1692-1693, 1694-1695, 1696-1697, 1698-1699, 1700-1701, 1702-1703, 1704-1705, 1706-1707, 1708-1709, 1710-1711, 1712-1713, 1714-1715, 1716-1717, 1718-1719, 1720-1721, 1722-1723, 1724-1725, 1726-1727, 1728-1729, 1730-1731, 1732-1733, 1734-1735, 1736-1737, 1738-1739, 1740-1741, 1742-1743, 1744-1745, 1746-1747, 1748-1749, 1750-1751, 1752-1753, 1754-1755, 1756-1757, 1758-1759, 1760-1761, 1762-1763, 1764-1765, 1766-1767, 1768-1769, 1770-1771, 1772-1773, 1774-1775, 1776-1777, 1778-1779, 1780-1781, 1782-1783, 1784-1785, 1786-1787, 1788-1789, 1790-1791, 1792-1793, 1794-1795, 1796-1797, 1798-1799, 1800-1801, 1802-1803, 1804-1805, 1806-1807, 1808-1809, 1810-1811, 1812-1813, 1814-1815, 1816-1817, 1818-1819, 1820-1821, 1822-1823, 1824-1825, 1826-1827, 1828-1829, 1830-1831, 1832-1833, 1834-1835, 1836-1837, 1838-1839, 1840-1841, 1842-1843, 1844-1845, 1846-1847, 1848-1849, 1850-1851, 1852-1853, 1854-1855, 1856-1857, 1858-1859, 1860-1861, 1862-1863, 1864-1865, 1866-1867, 1868-1869, 1870-1871, 1872-1873, 1874-1875, 1876-1877, 1878-1879, 1880-1881, 1882-1883, 1884-1885, 1886-1887, 1888-1889, 1890-1891, 1892-1893, 1894-1895, 1896-1897, 1898-1899, 1900-1901, 1902-1903, 1904-1905, 1906-1907, 1908-1909, 1910-1911, 1912-1913, 1914-1915, 1916-1917, 1918-1919, 1920-1921, 1922-1923, 1924-1925, 1926-192

**RIP
KIRBY**



—By Alan Truscott

When West doubled, North passed, presumably in the belief that his partner held a massive spade suit. If South had passed, the result would have been a disaster—probably an 1,100-point penalty. But Konstantin made good and misguiding: He asked for a reverse of the action, uncovered his error and corrected the contract to four no-trump.

East could hardly be blamed for doubting four no-trump, but the contract could not be defeated. West led a club, and the queen was allowed to win. East continued with the king, and the declarer took three club tricks followed by five diamond

DENNIS THE MENACE



"ALL I KNOW IS THIS MAGAZINE HAS A BIG PICTURE OF A LADY THAT FOLDS OUT. AN' WE'RE NOT SUPPOSED TO LOOK AT IT."

JUMBLE—*that scrambled word game*

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

BOREP © 1991 by The Chicago Tribune
All Rights Reserved

[illegible]

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 100 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|

GANOW

| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|

Page 10

| | |
|--------|--|
| DAJEGG | |
|--------|--|

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 100 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|

PIRENE

| | | | | | |
|---------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| ROBENA | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 100 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

1. Introduction

Saturday's

in TAVERNS

HOUSE OF GOLD

By Elizabeth Cullinan. Houghton Mifflin. 328 pp. \$5.

Reviewed by William McPherson

MET the Devlins, an incredible family like most, so ordinary on the surface, so flawed beneath, who are gathered in their aged mother's house

for her long days' dying.

It is "not a very comfortable house and not a very happy one, either"—not for that matter, is it very sad, which might seem unusual under the circumstances. It is, however, unrelentingly real, which is what makes it so real, as it is as it is, with up what is right, as it is, and down what is wrong, with that first novel of winners of the respected Houghton Mifflin literary fellowship award.

Consider this bit of dialogue:
"I have an idea. Why not let me go out an hour or so before you went to eat, and get the coleslaw and potato salad from the delicatessen."
"Homemade is so much nicer."
possible to endure Mrs. Dev's deathwatch with scarcely a flicker of emotion, longing for fresh air or an honest outburst of rage and despair from the Irish heart of a Eugene O'Neill. But no. The loudest note "House of Gold" is made by

"Give it a thought, anyway!"
"Real? Save us, yes. Bah!?"
Unflinchingly so, as banal as the verbal signals most of us exchange much of the time, perhaps. But as literary shorthand it deftly limns the enormous ordinariness of people for whom cliché provides the only means of communication. The full aches in their lives, people who find themselves saying: "It's a sin to let good food go to waste" to avoid expressing what gnaws away at their innards: their

The reviewer is book editor of *The Washington Post*.

Arts Agenda

At the Théâtre de l'Odéon, now a Paris show for French theater or Paris, the Action Culturelle Sud-Est of Marseilles is presenting Patrice Chéreau's production of Shakespeare's "Richard II" until Feb. 14. This is followed by Claude "On Vent la Lumière? A Y!" in the production of Théâtre Musical d'Angers the musical direction of D. Chabrun (Feb. 19-March and beginning March 10, Vauthier's "Le Sang," in production of Marcel Mar and his Théâtre du Humil Lyons, where it recently given its world premiere.

Jean-Louis Barrault
Madeleine Renaud will pre-
sents a series of Samuel Be-
ckett plays at the Theatre Reg-
ional, beginning Feb. 9 with per-
formances of "Oh! Les-
Jours." This will be fol-
lowed by "En Attendant G-
od." The season is being pres-
ented in association with Roger
who directed the first pro-
duction of "Godot" in 1953 at
nearby but now defunct The-
atre de Babylone.

Among the art ex-
scheduled to open in Ge-
museums in February
Pierre Bonnard exhibit
Hamburg Kunstverein (Fe-
April 5), "Bilanz: 1965-6
the National Gallery in
(Feb. 7-March 9), "Art in
many Today" at the Co-
Kunsthalle (Feb. 14-May
and a Julius Bissier exhibi-
the Düsseldorf Kunst-
(Feb. 21-April 5).

CROSSWORD

CHERRY, J. L. 1979. The effect of temperature on the growth and development of the European spruce sawfly, *Pristiphora excelsa* (L.). *Entomol. exp. appl.* 27: 1-11.

| | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------|
| ACROSS | | 52 Gazer's globe | music |
| 1 Plaster | 55 Svalbard | 21 Wave: Fr. | 24 |
| 5 Cuts | 56 Spunkster | 24 Mme. Lupescu | 25 |
| 9 Big S. A. birds | 58 Comfort: Fr. | Friend | 26 |
| 14 That money | 59 "Uncle" | 27 | 27 |
| 16 Oh—? | 61 River to Elbe | 29 Counsel | 28 |
| 16 Artery | 62 Animal shelter | 30 Lake in, | 29 |
| 17 — of faces | 63 Indigent | Netherlands | 30 |
| 16 Santa Ana's | 64 Teutonic goddess | 31 Ladies of Mail | 31 |
| 20 Country | 65 Knot in wood | 32 Doughty Sp. | 32 |
| 20 Soot | | 33 Brozy | 33 |
| 22 — warmer | DOWN | 37 Moslem ruler | 34 |
| 23 Reference work | 1 Rope fiber | 40 Gambol'd | 35 |
| 23 Gynae'd's | 2 Twangy | 41 Russian | 36 |
| 25 Articles | 3 Temperature | 42 C. vicinia | 37 |
| 25 Maxims | 4 Regulator | 43 Hall furniture | 38 |
| 26 Flashes | 4 Moorish drums | 46 Type style | 39 |
| 32 Billiard stroke | 5 Nocturnal | 48 Days or times | 40 |
| 34 Riposte | 6 Animals | 50 Hoikley, Rake | 41 |
| 36 Shell | 6 River | 51 Style | 42 |
| 37 Files in a way | 7 Verb form | 52 More at ease | 43 |
| 38 — culpa | 8 Column | 53 Biggers's Clasp | 44 |
| 39 Frameworks | 9 Pasta | 53 Rindine | 45 |
| 42 U. S. missiles | 10 Becomes raspy | 54 Time past | 46 |
| 44 Star-shaped | 11 Earth goddess | 57 Consent | 47 |
| 45 Age | 12 — of bricks | 58 Ending for bed | 48 |
| 47 A & den prefix | 13 Guards | | |
| 49 Eerie-sight | 13 Passions in | | |

